The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,226 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th Feb.
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th „
B. L. PESHAWUR.	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th „
M. L. COROMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT.	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th „
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th „
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th „
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th „
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th „
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th „
B. L. PESHAWUR.	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfit	2nd Mar.
VENETIA	2726	450	F. Cole	23rd Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 8, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA	...	„ 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay. Jan. 31, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th Feb.

This Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates. Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall	3613	400	15th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th „
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	5100	500	25th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	—	5000	500	30th May

These steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 13th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1308 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th „
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st „
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th „
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st „
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

ARMENIA	George Read	3395	480	13th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. "Armenia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 1, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALKING STICKS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

A VERY large assortment now on hand, comprising Hazel, Oak, Orange, Black Thorn, Malacca, Wangee, Bark, Olive, Vine, Ebony, Walnut, and many others.

Price from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 4 each.

WALKING STICKS FOR PRESENTATION.

A choice selection, comprising Malacca, Ebony, Walnut, Orange, &c., &c., with Ivory, Horn, and other fancy Heads, richly mounted with Sterling Silver.

From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 27 each.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO BICYCLISTS AND TRICYCLISTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have a few more Tricycles by the celebrated makers.

SINGER AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY,
ENGLAND.

which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.

A splendid opportunity for acquiring a really First Class Machine at a very cheap price.

Sold for no fault, but by order of Messrs Singer & Co., to make room for their New Season's *(1888)* Machines.

44 inch "Apollo," Central Geared, Tricycle, Telescopic Axle.

Original price, £25. Offered for Rs. 220, cash

28 inch "Apollo," Central Geared, Tricycle, Telescopic Axle.

Original price, £26. Offered for Rs. 230, cash.

46 inch "Apollo," Central Geared, Tricycle, without Telescopic Axle.

Original price, £24. Offered for Rs. 210, cash.

46 inch "Sociable" Tricycle, enables two riders to ride together.

Original price, £31. Offered for Rs. 280, cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARTER'S READING MACHINES,
SUITABLE FOR LITERARY MEN, INVALIDS, &c.,

CONSISTING of adjustable Table Lamp and Peg Stand, on a Fancy Ornamental Brass Telescopic Stand.

Price Rs. 50, each.

Ditto ditto smaller size.

Rs. 45, each.

Fancy Brass Reading Desk for Table.......Rs. 16, each

Fancy Oak and Brass Reading Desk for Table 18, „

Fancy Brass Music or Newspaer Racks.

Rs. 12 and Rs. 12-8, each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.

Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.

And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.

A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's......each		6	8
Do. do. Cork-handled gent's	„	7	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pall Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	„	14	0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	„	9	8
Do. do. do. double strung	„	11	8
Do. do. do. cork handled.	„	10	8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	„	12	8
The Demon Slazengers	„	12	8
[illegible] Victor Fornams	„	12	8
Do. Ayres' Champion	„	12	12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle	„	2	4
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India-Rubber	„	1	0

		Rs.	a.
NET BAGS for holding Tennis Balls ...... each		1	0
BALLS, best Flannel covered, catgut sewn, Regulation size ...... Per dozen		8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do.	„	9	0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced.	„	12	0
Do. Ayres' do.	„	12	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club		11	8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	„	7	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles......Per pair		10	0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 4 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case		47	8

REGULATION BALL.

PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

Rs. 8-8 per doz.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN-TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, GOLF, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION, CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
ANOTHER SUCCESS 1887.

OF Rs. 28 8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
FIRST ORDER MERIT 1887.

ALL Rs. 28-8

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ADELAIDE EXHIBITION 1887.

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"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE "SPORTSMAN" 1887.

OLD Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE "CIVILIAN" 1887.

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"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE ANALYSIS 1887.

MATURED Rs. 28-8

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GREAT SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.
MRS. LAKE'S ENTIRE STOCK WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

MRS. LAKE
MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

- Black Dress Silks and Satins.
- Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
- Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
- Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
- Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
- Coloured Flannels and Serges.
- White and Cream figured Muslins.
- Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
- White and Cream Piece Laces.
- Black Silk Piece Laces and Flouncings.
- Coloured Indian Muslins and Lawns.
- Coloured Tulles for Ball Dresses.
- Coloured Spotted Crepés, etc., etc.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

- Rich White Silks and Satins.
- Rich White Moires and Brooches.
- Bridal Wreathes and Flowers.
- Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
- White Dress Tulles and Nets.
- White Laces, Flouncings, and Edgings.
- White China Crépes and Indian Muslin, etc.

- Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
- French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
- White Black and Coloured Feathers.
- Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
- Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
- Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
- Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
- White and Black Boots and Shoes.
- French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
- Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
- Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, and Pellisses.
- White and Coloured Swiss Embroideries.
- Novelties of every Description, etc.

MOURNING.

- Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
- Black Cashmere, Nuns Veilings, Llama.
- Black, White and Grey Striped Zephyrs.
- Black Jet Evening Bodices.
- Black Crépes, Beaded Laces, and Edgings.
- Black Dress Tulles and Nets.
- Black Ribbons, Chenille, & Jet Ornaments, etc

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

	Rs.
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED, BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY!
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA!
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Opposite the Napier Hotel.

CHEESES.

GLOSTER.	STILTONS.	GRUYERE.
Finest rich, Per lb., As. 14, in cut.	12 to 14 lb. each, Re. 1-4 per lb. Per 4 lb. jar, Rs. 6.	Selected creamy mild, Per lb., As. 14.

Oriental Bank Buildings.
Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
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PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Temple house, Camp,
POONA,
and
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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
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TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

VERY LIGHT AND DURABLE.

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS."

12½ per cent.
CASH DISCOUNT.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12	0	to	25	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6	8	to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12	8		...	
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17	0	to	28	0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OXHIDE, very Roomy	32	0	to	36	0

HOAR & CO., {TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE.} BOMBAY.

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SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.

ROENISCH, Dresden.

COLLARD AND COLLARD,

PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.

KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

MASONIC BALL.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
District Grand Master,
AND SIR HENRY MORLAND, KT.,
Grand Master of A. S. F. I. I.,
A GRAND MASONIC BALL,
will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
under the auspices of the two Grand Lodges,
on the 10th Febuary, 1888,
at which Masonic costumes appertaining to all degrees may be worn by Mason's entitled to wear them.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

W. H. HUSSEY,
J. YOUNG,
Grand Secretaries.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress } Mrs. Geo. Norville.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY,
9 o'clock.
THE COMIC OPERA
PRINCESS IDA.
POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.

Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

MORENAS & CO.

THE Oldest Establishment in BOMBAY.
VANILLA CREAM.
RASPBERRY CREAM.
PINEAPPLE WATER ICE.
Every day Fresh PASTRY.
WINES and SPIRITS,
of the best quality only.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
TOYS and DOLLS
in great variety.
FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.

15, Meadow Street.

WANTED, two TEMPORARY DRAFTSMEN for Employment on Defence Works. Salary according to qualification. Apply personally at office of undersigned between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R. E.,
Ex. Engineer Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defence Office, Middle Colaba, 7th Feb., 1888.

A very desirable TOP FLOOR, entirely facing the sea and open to the westerly breeze, above Mr. Max Mink. A capital residence. Rent moderate. Apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent,
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, on Mount Napean, Malabar Hill, nearly opposite to Surgeon-Major Arnott, a very desirable BUNGALOW, lately put into thorough order, now in the occupation of John S. Alston, Esq. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on the paid-up Capital, will be paid at the Company's Office in Marine Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, 13th instant, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m., to registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE, ASSUR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1888.

BACK BAY BATH Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1888, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive, adopt, and confirm the Directors' report and the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

II. To sanction the payment of a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

V. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

F. WHITE,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 8th February, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of VASUDEV RAMCHANDRA GOKHALE, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

HARI ABAJI GOKHALE, at present residing in Bombay, the Executor according to the tenor of the said will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 3rd day of February, 1888.
Mr. D. S. GARUD
Petitioners' Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following approximate weights of OLD MATERIAL to be weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery, viz. :—

250 tons	old and broken Fish-plates	Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon.
35 do.	Fish Bolts and Nuts	
70 do.	Wrot Iron Spikes	
13 do.	Gibbs and Cotters	
25 do.	Miscellaneous Wrot Scrap	
45 do.	Iron Crank Axles.....	Parel Loco. Works.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.

The material can be seen on application, and Forms of Tender obtained from the undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th February, 1888.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 12 NOON on 2[illegible]th February, 1888, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS and OTHER STORES (more or less) to the Mhow [illegible] from 1st April, 1888, up to the 31st March, 1889. [illegible] term "more" includes the supply of stores, if re[illegible] up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender. [illegible] Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores [illegible] for the supply of which Tenders are invited, [illegible] form of Contract Deed which, in the event of a [illegible] being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the [illegible] and obtainable at this office between the [illegible] 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily (Sundays and holidays [illegible]

[illegible] will only be received on these printed [illegible] are procurable on application at this office [illegible] of two Rupees for each set.

[illegible] will be opened at this office at twelve [illegible] SATURDAY, the 25th February, 1888. [illegible] are invited to attend.

[illegible] Further particulars obtainable from the under[illegible]

ARTHUR BROWNE, Capt., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer, Mhow.
[illegible] 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for about 100 tons OLD CONICAL BUFFER SPRING STEEL, to arrive per S. S. Kangra; to be sold on account and risk of Abdool Rymon Salay Mahomed. Apply

Messrs. SCHILLER, DOSOGNE & Co.
55 Apollo Street Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, (1) SPECIAL GENERAL at 3 p.m., and (2) ADJOURNED SPECIAL (BUDGET) at 3-15 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munpl. Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 8th February, 1888.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through REGISTERED POST, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), of THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1888, for the supply by contract of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES, for three years, and of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE, and STORES for one year.

For further particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 9th, 16th, and 23rd February, 1888, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 7th February, 1888.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Municipal Corporation having REDUCED the rate of TOWN DUTY to be levied on GRAIN of ALL SORTS during the year, commencing 1st April next, from the existing annas 5 to annas 2 per candy, it is hereby notified that refunds of the duty will be allowed at the former rate on all grain exported up to and including the 14th April next, while in the case of all grain exported on and after the 15th idem refunds will be allowed at the new rate of annas 2 per candy.

F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th February, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STONEWARE, PIPES, &c.

THE attention of intending Tenderers for the supply of Stoneware Pipes, Junctions, Syphons, Gully Traps, &c., advertised under Notice, dated 25th January, 1888, is drawn to the Foot-note on page 17 of the Contract Forms, stating they are at liberty to suggest variations in the times appointed for delivery.

Tenderers are further informed that the TIME fixed for receiving Tenders has been POSTPONED to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, 1888.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. SMITH, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Office of the Ex. Eng., Bombay Municipality, 7th Feb. 1888.

NOTICES.

VALENTINES !
VALENTINES ! !
VALENTINES ! ! !
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
JUST TO HAND.
PRICE MODERATE.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.
ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

LAND FOR SALE.

MESSRS. BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited, have for sale about 6,269 square yards of surplus land adjoining the mill premises in Bapty Road, Byculla.

The Directors are prepared to receive tenders at the Mill Office, Falkland Road, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th day of February, 1888, for a Private Sale of the land, but they do not undertake to accept the highest or any Tender.

On the acceptance of a tender being notified to the tenderer, he will be required to pay forthwith 25 per cent of the purchase money, and to complete the sale within two months from the date thereof.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at the Mill.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL STOREKEEPER, Bombay, invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned articles for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1888, and ending on the 31st March, 1889, for the use of the Medical Store Department.

1 Spirit of Wine.
2 Beef buttock free from bones and fat.
3 Covering and Dammering to Cases and Casks.
4 Straw Rice.
5 Dealwood Boxes.
6 Country Medicines, &c.

2.—The forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the Tenders for each item named above should be forwarded separately.

3.—Tenders with samples of the articles to be supplied duly sealed and endorsed "Tender for ...." will be received by the undersigned on the 2nd March, 1888, at 12 noon, precisely.

4.—No Tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., ½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

5.—A security deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

6.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

K. R. KIRTIKAR, Surgeon,
Offg. Principal Medical Storekeeper.
Bombay, 20th January, 1888.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the above ASSOCIATION will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of February, 1888, at 4-30 o'clock, for the purpose of considering and passing the Report of the Central Committee, showing the proceedings and progress of the Association for the past year, and passing its Accounts, after which the meeting will be asked to consider, and if thought fit to pass, the subjoined resolutions to register the Association under Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

RESOLUTIONS

1. That the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India be REGISTERED by that name and style, and to become a Society under the provisions of Act XXI. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India with the objects specified in the draft Memorandum of Association,* and that the rules and regulations annexed to such Memorandum of Association be adopted as the rules and regulations under and in accordance with which (subject to such modifications as may hereafter be made therein by the Association in General Meeting) the business of the said Association shall be conducted and carried on.

2. That the Central Committee of the said Association as at present constituted be and they are hereby empowered to take the necessary steps to effect the registration of the said Association as aforesaid.

By order of the Central Committee,
H. COOPER, A.-D.-C,
Honorary Secretary.
Calcutta, 30th January, 1888.

* Copies of the Memorandum of Associaton and Rules and Regulations can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Viceroy's Camp, India.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
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LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

9th, 10th, 11th inst.
Open daily 4-30 to 7-45 p.m.,
and also
on THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
from 9-30 to 11 p.m.
UNHEARD-OF ATTRACTIONS.
EXHIBITIONS AND AMUSEMENTS
FOR
YOUNG AND OLD
OF
ALL NATIONALITIES.
MASSED BANDS.
Consisting of 130 Musicians.
MUSICAL RIDE
BY
THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
(No extra charge.)
A WAX WORK SHOW,
at which some of the
well known Bombay Characters
will be good-naturedly
taken off.
PROFESSOR BOBY'S
PHANTASMAGORIA VIEWS
WITH THE
HYDRO-OXYGEN AND LIME LIGHT.
(Entrance Free.)
GRAND CAFE CHANTANT.
ALL
THE LEADING SINGERS
IN BOMBAY.
REFRESHMENTS
BY
PELITI
at very
moderate prices.
FISH PONDS.
Fishing Rods on Hire
for a small
Fee.
NO BLANKS.
ALL PRIZES.
GRAND MILITARY MOUNTED SPORTS
BY
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S
BODY-GUARD.
(No Extra Charge.)
THEATRE ROYAL
WITH
NUMEROUS PERFORMANCES
BY
WELL-KNOWN AMATEURS.
"SECOND THOUGHTS"
"CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING,"
WITH
BANJO AND DANCE.
THE
"BLIND BEGGARS."
THE
"DOLEFUL TALE
OF
MUGGAMACHADDA"
WITH
NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.
Also performances by the
VICTORIA COMPANY
consisting of the
LEADING PARSEE ACTORS
who
performed in London.
"THE DOCTOR'S DAUGHTERS"
AND
PARSEE PANTOMIME,
ENTITLED,
"LOVE IN A TUB."
ASSAULT-AT-ARMS
BY THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS,
for which
NO EXTRA CHARGE
will be made.
A GRAND BAZAAR,
at which
the choicest articles
from
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
THE HALL OF MYSTERY
and other Shows
too numerous to mention.
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS,
ARC LIGHTS
and
INCANDESCENT LAMPS
amidst a
PARK-LIKE SCENE
OF
FLORAL DECORATIONS.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, RE. 1.
Children under twelve
HALF PRICE.
No charge for
Nurses and Children in arms
if accompanied
by their parents.
SEASON TICKETS,
Admitting to the Enclosure
and
ALL ENTERTAINMENTS,
EXHIBITIONS, AND AMUSEMENTS
ON
ALL DAYS AND NIGHTS,
Rs. 5 each.
Obtainable at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICES.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

NOTICE.

WANTED, to represent an old Established London INDENT FIRM, AGENTS in the following cities :—Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Umballa, Umritsur, and Allahabad, must be well connected amongst Indentors. Address with full particulars as to references, terms, &c. Apply PRINTER, care of this Office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned is prepared shortly to receive TENDERS for the Execution of certain PRELIMINARY WORKS AT Colaba Point Battery by Petty Contract, consisting chiefly of stone filling excavation in rock and Earth, Lime, Masonry, and Concrete.

2. Full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned who does not BIND himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.
Ex. Engr. Bo : Def.
Colaba, 4th February, 1888.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price one shilling, all rights reserved.

"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH"

with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.

BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

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MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, L

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

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INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
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WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

GEYER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1888, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Profit and Loss, with Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1887.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director,
and General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January, 1888.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.

TOOTHACHE cured instantly, be it violent knawing or otherwise, by ONE DROP of the GREAT INDIAN TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

This remedy has been tried repeatedly, and always found infallible.

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY

Price—8 annas per bottle.
Packing *free* if 6 bottles are taken.
Directions *accompany* every bottle.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT.

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY CO., Ld.
BAREILLY, N.-W. P.

Patronized by H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.

THE
ROYAL HOTELL,
LUCKNOW

Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors :—

1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred. Leopold of Prussia ; H.E. Count Kanitz ; Baron Ren Niskisch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery ; Mr. Ferguson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford ; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife ; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.

The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time, trouble, or expense to render his Hotel all that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronize his Hotel in preference to enjoying Homes, A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.

Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.

Apply to D. K. MASTERS, Manager.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep which are not now to be considered ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

BANKS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed hereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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For list of Prices apply to

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THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS, & Co., OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—			Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs.	42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE......	Gold Foil	"	47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	"	60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—			
NIERSTEINER, 1874		"	19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878		"	22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL...........		"	37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.		"	48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
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INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
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SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
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INCLUDING
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Lady Reay's Fancy Fair and Fete, Oval, 4-30 to 7-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Elton (s), from Middlesbro'; Chupra (s), Moulmein; and Calder (s), Persian Gulf.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kate Thomas (ship), for Akyab; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie.

Special Jury.—We are requested to intimate that the special jurors will not be required this morning.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 4th instant, shows a decrease of Rs. 19,570 in receipts.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Swordsman will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day, the 9th instant.

Theft of Valuable Shawls.—Akbarkhan Russoolkhan, a Persian shopkeeper, living in Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of two Cashmere shawls, valued at Rs. 400.

Reported Theft.—Javerbai, a Mahomedan woman living in Khojah Street, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 607, from her premises. Enquiries are in progress.

Fire.—Yesterday forenoon an alarm of fire was raised in a room, on the third floor of a house at Bhoiwada, Fort, occupied by one Ruttonbai, woman, from whence smoke was seen issuing. The room was at once broken into, and the fire, which originated from the accidental burning of a piece of date matting, was at once extinguished by the neighbours.

Found in a Victoria.—A small ivory inlaid box, two silver brooches and two pair of silver earrings, found in victoria No. 523, were handed over to the police on Tuesday by the driver. They are supposed to have been left in the conveyance by a European gentleman, who alighted at Stone Bunder, and went afloat. The articles are now in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla.

A Centenarian.—A correspondent writes:—"Anna Maria Santa Maria, a Goanese woman, died on the 2nd inst., at Upper Colaba, Parsee Bazaar, at the age of 112. She was born in December, 1776, at Camarlim, Bardez, Goa, and had come down to Bombay in November last, in order to spend a few days with her granddaughter and great grand-children. She was in excellent health; but fifteen days previous to her death she was attacked by cold and debility, which brought on her end."

Exemption from Service on the Jury.—The Advocate-General applied to Mr. Justice Bayley at the Criminal Sessions yesterday for the exemption, from service on the special jury at this Sessions, of Mr. S. Macdonald, Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department. The application was made on the affidavit of the Chief Secretary to Government. His Lordship granted the exemption as a special case, which was not to be treated as a precedent. The reason given in the affidavit was pressure of work merely; and no special reason was given. There was no unusual pressure; and there was much work to be done in all offices, but it was no ground for exemption.

Cruelty to Animals.—Superintendent Page yesterday charged Narayen Bhow and nine other cart-drivers, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with torturing their bullocks by overloading their carts with timber at Mahaluximi, Breach Candy Road, on the 6th instant. A circular was recently issued by the Commissioner of Police, prohibiting the loading of carts with heavy logs of timber, but ordering that such timber should be conveyed in a four-wheeled truck or cart, whereby the heavy weight would be prevented from falling upon the necks of the unfortunate bullocks. The whole of the accused admitted the truth of the complaint, but pleaded ignorance of the said circular. They were therefore discharged with a caution.

The Bombay Undergraduates Association.—The annual meeting of this Association was held yesterday evening, in the Fort High School, under the Presidency of Mr. Jehanghir B. Murzban. The report of the Association was adopted, and the meeting next dealt with the proposition of a Mr. Rustomjee as to the propriety of changing the name of the Association. Mr. Murzban pointed out very conclusively to the meeting that the change of the name would simply mean the death of the Association. The proposition was lost by a large majority. A letter from the Hon. Justice Nanabhai Haridas with regard to the failure at the late Matriculation examination was recorded. A vote of thanks to Mr. Murzban concluded the meeting.

Candles with a Trade Mark.—At the High Court on Tuesday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, for Messrs. De Roubaix Oedenkoren and Company, who have filed three suits against Aga Hajee Abdool Rehman Shirazee, Hussein Ahmed, and Joseph Ahmed, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the defendants to show cause why they, their servants, or agents should not be restrained by the injunction of the Court from importing into Bombay or from selling or exporting any candles in packets upon which is affixed a label like the plaintiffs' ticket of four medals at each end, or any label which is a colourable imitation of plaintiffs' trade mark, and also for an interim injunction restraining the defendants, their servants, or agents until the hearing of the rule from so importing, selling, or exporting candles in such packets. His Lordship, after reading the plaints and the affidavit of the plaintiffs' attorneys, granted a rule *nisi* and interim injunction as applied for.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey and the Bombay Police.—A very important case in connection with the liberty of the subject is exciting very great interest in Bombay. The chief cry against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, it will be remembered, was that he was a C. S. Man, and being such the very traditions of the service must have warped his views on non-official rights and opinions. These, it was taught, might be more safely entrusted to a practising barrister necessarily bred in quite a different atmosphere. But this Civilian Chief Presidency Magistrate in independence has gone far beyond Mr. Cooper or the genial John Connon. While often by his recognition of merit encouraging the zeal of an intelligent policeman, the officious or arrogant "peace" servant of the public is now made to wince under the sting of his comments. One of the local papers more than hints that his strictures on the police are dictated largely by spleen, because of a letter from Sir Frank Souter published a couple of months ago. But the imputation is mean and unworthy of the respectable journal that makes it. The great industry and pains taken with the important judgments he has had to deliver are certainly not obscured by any want of clearness in style; and a careful perusal of his remarks in passing sentence on Bhawoo Jivajee, police constable, must negative any motive other than the very important public principle involved. Curiously enough, it was the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, one of the leaders of the National Congress, who was the defender of the constable's tyranny and the apologist for official *zulum*.—*Deccan Times.*

HIGH COURT.—February 9.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Scott.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

417-86—Payne, G and S—Haji Bakir valad Shaik Saheb Faki and others vs Shaik Abdool Guffoor and others—Bomonji and H—Part heard.
400-87—J C Cama—Merwanji Pestonji Tuback vs. Dinbai and another.
287-87—Khunderao M—Choonilal Moolchund vs Choonilal Pranjivandas and another—Macfarlane E and H.
332-87—R Skepsey—Ramcrushna Bulall vs Dhunbai—Khunderao M
421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne G and S

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THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta appeared yesterday at the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, and applied to their Lordships to call for and examine the records in the case in which a police sepoy, named Bhaoo Jeewaji, has been sentenced by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on being convicted of a charge of wrongful confinement.

Mr. Mehta read the petition on which the application was based. In his petition Bhaoo Jeewaji stated that on the first February, 1886, he was convicted by Mr. Crawley-Boevey of the offence of wrongful confinement, under section 342 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months. The petitioner submitted that the sentence and conviction were improper and illegal. On the morning of the 29th December last, the petitioner, who was a third-class police constable, in the C. Division, was doing duty at one of the posts on which police constables are posted under the standing orders of the police, to watch and prevent, as far as possible, that goods stolen overnight may not be carried away. Seeing the complainant pass with three pieces of cloth, he put some questions to him with the object of making enquiries. The complainant thereupon abused and assaulted the petitioner, who consequently took him from Rangari Moholla, where the assault had taken place, first before the police jemadar, No. 6c., who was at the corner of the market, a distance of about seven yards. Under the orders of the jemadar, the petitioner took the complainant to Inspector McCormack, who sent him to Mr. Saunders, who was acting for the superintendent of the police of the division, by whom the complainant was allowed to leave without any further proceedings. The petitioner submitted that he was legally entitled to arrest the complainant on being abused and assaulted by him while he was on duty, and that the Magistrate should have so held and acquitted him. The fact of the assault was substantially admitted by the complainant himself, and proved by two eye-witnesses called for the defence. The petitioner took the complainant in custody, for the assault on him was (1) proved, by the witnesses called for defence, and (2) was corroborated by the petitioner's statement made almost immediately within a few moments after the occurrence, first to the jemadar, then to Inspector McCormack, and next to Mr. Saunders, as admitted by the complainant himself in his cross-examination; while not a single witness called by the complainant corroborated him as to his having been arrested as a suspected thief. It was never attempted to be alleged that the petitioner had any grudge, spite, or malice against the complainant, or, in fact, that the petitioner and the complainant ever knew each other at all before this occurrence. The Magistrate erred in holding that there was anything wrong or illegal in the petitioner having put questions to the complainant about the piece-goods he was carrying, and he was also wrong in law in holding that the complainant was justified in abusing and assaulting the petitioner, in consequence of the petitioner having put such questions to him. The Magistrate, the petitioner continued, had misapprehended the defence made by him, and had erred in considering that his defence was that he had taken the complainant in custody, because he reasonably suspected him of having stolen the three pieces of cloth. All that the petitioner had stated in defence was that under the circumstances elicited in the evidence he did nothing wrong or illegal, he having put questions to the complainant about the three pieces of cloth he carried. The Magistrate had gone beyond the evidence in describing the manner in which the complainant was taken to the police chowky. The Magistrate had misstated the evidence in saying that the allegation of the complainant that "the constable kept saying to the passers by that he had arrested a thief" and that "terms of abuse, *sala* and *bhadva*, were addressed to him by the constable," was corroborated by the complainant's witnesses. None of his witnesses corroborated him with regard to the above statements except Jadowjee Lukhmidas, whose evidence was, however, given up by the complainant's counsel under the following circumstances. All the complainant's witnesses were examined on the very first day that the petitioner was placed before the Magistrate, who refused the petitioner's application for a short postponement to enable him to obtain legal assistance. The petitioner was, therefore, undefended on that day. When the witness, Jadowjee Lukhmidas, was required for cross-examination, the complainant's counsel informed the Court that the witness had left Bombay. The petitioner's counsel stated that it was essential to cross-examine this witness, especially as in the examination-in-chief the witness had tried to lead the court to believe that he was in no way connected with the complainant, whereas he was the complainant's son-in-law, which fact the petitioner's counsel proved by recalling and further cross-examining the complainant himself. A postponement was thus inevitable, when the petitioner's counsel did not ask for it, on the counsel for the complainant stating that as the relationship was established by the admission of the complainant himself, of which fact he was not before aware, he gave up the evidence of that witness. No objection was raised to this course by the Magistrate, and under these circumstances the petitioner submitted that the Magistrate was wrong in taking into consideration the evidence of Jadowjee Lukhmidas, and he (the petitioner) was thereby materially prejudiced. The petitioner had been further materially prejudiced by the way in which the Magistrate had taken into account in disposing of the case the character and respectability of the complainant. On the first day of the trial when the petitioner was undefended, the Magistrate allowed evidence to be given of the general character and respectability of the complainant, and he also afterwards allowed an application of his counsel to examine several witnesses specially on this point. The petitioner's counsel claimed the right to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses as to character, if the point was considered relevant, and he only gave up the right on the ruling and assurance of the Magistrate that he would not consider such evidence in any away in disposing of the case. The Magistrate, however, in disposing of the case, laid stress on the respectability of the complainant and the injury done to the petitioner in consequence, while he altogether omitted to notice the fact that the complainant had admitted in cross-examination that he was once fined for gambling. The petitioner further submitted that the punishment was excessive; and he prayed that their Lordships would be pleased to ask for and examine the records of the case, and pass such orders thereon as to their Lordships might seem meet.

The above petition was coupled with an application by the petitioner for admitting him to bail, in which the petitioner said he was advised that when the proceedings were reviewed, the conviction would be reversed, as the conviction was bad in law and contrary to the weight of evidence.

Mr. Mehta said he made his application under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Birdwood observed that the sentence being of four months, the case admitted of no appeal.

Mr. Mehta replied that unfortunately there was no appeal in this case, and the application was, therefore, simply for an examination of the records. It was an offence to assault the policeman while he was on duty; but the Magistrate had said that it was immaterial whether the policeman was assaulted or not.

Mr. Justice Birdwood asked if the man was arrested by the policeman, after he had been assaulted.

Mr. Mehta replied in the affirmative. Continuing, he said that the Magistrate thought that because some questions had been put to the complainant, therefore he was treated as a suspected thief. But to put a man certain questions was quite a different thing from treating him as a suspected thief and taking him in custody. There were special posts between 4 and 7 o'clock in the morning, when policemen were stationed to make special inquiries to see that no stolen goods were taken away. It was just about the time when stolen goods were usually attempted to be taken away that the complainant, Mulji Dayal, was asked questions about the bundles he was carrying. Mr. Mehta handed in a certified copy of the Magistrate's judgment.

His Lordship having granted the application for the examination of the records, Mr. Mehta asked that the prisoner be admitted to bail. The learned counsel observed that the punishment was very severe. The sepoy was on duty, and he put certain questions to the complainant, when the complainant, as he had himself admitted, assaulted the policeman, who thereupon took him in custody.

Mr. Justice Birdwood admitted the petitioner to bail on his furnishing security for Rs. 500.

In deference to the expressed wishes of the Board of Directors, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway has supplemented the gratuity of £200 already made to the widow of the late Assistant Engineer, F.C. Bullmore, by the Home authorities, with a further sum of Rs. 1,318 from the sick and allowance fund of the Company.

A DELICATE AND PURE COMPLEXION, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use Rowlands' Kalydor, which is a most healing and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, redness, roughness, chaps, irritation, cutaneous eruptions, &c.; renders the skin soft, smooth and white, and is equally valuable during the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter for preserving and beautifying the complexion. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask chemists and stores for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PAREL FLATS MURDER.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of Syed Gool Syed Khairullakhan, a Mahomedan Pathan, on a charge of murdering Sharifa Khatoon on the 21st November last, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, and the same special jury. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee for the defence.

The first witness called yesterday was Nawabkhan Mahomedkhan, the custodian of the *moosafarkhana*, who remembered seeing the prisoner and his daughter come there about the time of the last Mohurrum. He came from Kurrachee and brought with him a deal-box and a *razai* or a wrapper. He stayed there a month, and paid no rent, because it was a charitable institution. He worked as a carpenter. There was another man of the name of Noormahomed, who also lived there. Noormahomed came to the *moosafarkhana* a few days afterwards. The prisoner and his daughter slept near Noormahomed. The latter used to work at some place, and was in all about a month at the *moosafarkhana*. A woman came and joined prisoner there. She remained there two nights and one day, during which she slept on the opposite side to prisoner's. She wore silk garments, and had ornaments on her person. She had brought a bundle of clothes. The prisoner and his daughter and the woman left the *moosafarkhana* together. Witness did not know what became of Noormahomed. He left in the morning. The others went in the morning to the Victoria Gardens, and returning about 11 a.m., left the *moosafarkhana* with their things. Noormahomed did not return to the *moosafarkhana*. His bedding was taken away by the prisoner, who had rented a room a short distance off.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—When the *moosafarkhana* is full, there are 600 or 700 people there. Sometimes it is full, and sometimes it is empty. The average attendance is about 75 or 100 persons. They make their beds close to each other. The travellers bring boxes with them, and boxes are lying about the place. Purdah women put up in the upper rooms, women without purdah put up in the lower rooms. No record is kept of the arrival and departure of visitors. One used to be kept before the death of the proprietor. Witness's duties were to inquire of visitors whence they came and when they would go, and to assign them proper places; and to keep the building clean. The visitors find their own food. The prisoner used occasionally to open the box he had brought with him. I happened to see the inside of the box, which was kept quite close to the place where I generally used to sit, and so I had a good look at it. The prisoner's *razai* was an ordinary one with cotton stuffing like the hundreds brought by other visitors. Prisoner made toy carriages and went to sell them in the bazaar.

Can you mention the ornaments worn by any other woman at the *moosafarkhana* to-day?—No, I cannot.

Do you remember to-day what things are with any particular traveller?—In some cases, I do. They are poor people and have only a few things with them. I identified the prisoner's box and the woman's pyjamas and bodice on their being shown me by the police.

Was any hint given you by the police, or did you recognise them at once?—No hint whatever was given me by the police. I was able to recognise the things.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham.—The prisoner came to the *moosafarkhana* not at the height of the pilgrim season, but when it was time for the pilgrims to return to Bombay. On two or three occasions during the prisoner's stay, the *moosafarkhana* was quite full, and there were 600 or 700 persons. On other occasions, there were from 50 to 100 people. I noticed the deceased's ornaments particularly, because her bedding was near my post, and because she had no purdah on.

To Mr. Budroodin.—Prisoner did say when he came to the building that he intended to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

To the Judge.—Woman without purdah often come alone to the *moosafarkhana*. Prisoner used to work as a carpenter in the public road. I used to stop all day inside the building. On the morning after her arrival, the deceased went out. She returned afterwards and passed the day at the *moosafarkhana*. She was at a few cubits distance from my post, and I had opportunities of seeing her ornaments and clothes.

The foreman: Did you ask the woman whence she came?

Witness: Yes, she said she came from Nassik.

How many persons are there to-day?—About 75 or 100.

Are there any non-purdah women to-day?—Yes.

You don't remember what ornaments or clothes they have on to-day?—No, I don't remember of any particularly.

When prisoner left the *moosafarkhana*, did you ask him whether he had given up his intention of going on pilgrimage to Mecca?—No, I did not ask him.

Did you ask Noormahomed from where he came?—Yes, he said he came from Kattiawar.

Do you know what kind of work he did in Bombay?—No, I do not know that.

Suffarjool Hoosein Ali, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was in police employ as the pilgrim's sepoy and lived next to the *moosafarkhana*. His duties always took him to the *moosafarkhana*. He saw prisoner there about the 19th September last and had a conversation with him. Prisoner said he came from Kurrachee and was going to perform the *haj*. He had his daughter with him. He had a box, some clothes, and carpenter's tools. Witness recognised the box from two staples it had. A day or two before the prisoner left, he was joined by a woman. He left with her and his daughter. The woman was not a purdah woman, and exposed her face all day. Witness noticed her clothes and ornaments. (Describes what they were.) From the *moosafarkhana* they went to live in the house of Seedik Dalal, and Noormahomed also went with them. Witness saw the latter in the verandah of the house.

Sooleyman Abdoola, a man hard of hearing, said he was in the service of Sulleman Issajee and collected rents for his master. He remembered the prisoner renting a room of him on the 26th October last at Rs. 7 per month. Rs. 4 were paid in advance which witnessed demanded according to his practice. The other room on the ground floor was not rented; it was used as a godown. With the prisoner were his wife and daughter. Witness never saw Noormahomed in the prisoner's house. Prisoner paid the balance of rent on the 21st November.

Cross-examined.—I keep no record of the rents. My master is not in Bombay. I pay the rents to his mother as soon as they are collected. Prisoner paid me the balance of rent on the road.

Dr. I. B. Lyon said he had examined the piece of quilt before the Court and found stains of blood upon it. "Hurtal" was a poison and so was nitric acid, used in a concentrated form.

Abdool Salam Allarakhia, examined by Mr. Chitty, said he was a cane-worker and kept a shop attached to the *moosafarkhana*. He knew the prisoner who lived there a month or a month and a quarter. He was present at the *nika* marriage of prisoner with the deceased. The deputy cazee was present to perform the marriage, at which witness and a Pathan attended as witnesses. Witness saw her before when she first came to the *moosafarkhana*. She had silk clothes and ornaments on her person. Witness was engaged with his work and did not see anything more. The same ornaments were on her at the time of the marriage in addition to small earrings and a silk "odnee" or sarree. A registry of the marriage was made, and witness made his mark to the writing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—I do not remember the name of the Pathan who was a witness with me to the marriage. No other women were present; the deceased was the only woman there.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham.—Prisoner's daughter was there. She sat outside and went into the room afterwards with others.

Macsoodali Hoosein Ali, a naib or deputy cazee, remembered performing the prisoner's marriage with the deceased woman. A registry of the marriage was made according to practice; and she gave her consent to the marriage. Witness did not see the face of the woman. He called her near him. She stood behind one fold of the door and gave her consent to the marriage.

The Judge: Did you take the pen, paper, and ink with you?

Witness: Yes, I had a servant who carried them with me. I asked the woman her name, and she gave it as Sharifa Khatoon. The dowry of Rs. 125 was not paid at the time: it was a deferred dowry. Witness, on going home, gave the marriage registry its number and made a copy of it in his book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin, witness said.—One witness of the marriage, Sheer Ali, wrote his own name; the rest were written by me.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner and the police, made, on the 25th November last, a *post mortem* examination of the deceased's body, which was very much decomposed and quite alive with maggots. There was a wound on each side of the windpipe, about three-quarters of an inch long. There was a similar wound, about half an inch long, on the top of the forehead. All the organs of the body were apparently healthy. Witness could not determine the depth of the wounds, the maggots having eaten away the flesh. The features were in a state in which they could be recognised by a person who knew the woman. She was apparently 25 or 27 years of age. In witness's opinion, the cause of death was suffocation, which could have been caused with a pair of tongs like that produced in Court. It could have produced death very quickly. The tongs could have produced the wounds which witness saw on the deceased's body. A knock with the tongs could have produced the wound which witness saw on the forehead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodeen.—The features of the woman were very much changed; but a person who knew her well could, on going into the *post mortem* room, have recognised her. A person who had seen her only once or twice might have failed to recognise her.

Ismail Hubib, a dealer in bedding and quilts, remembered selling to prisoner a quilt for Rs. 1-10-0. It was like the one produced in Court. Prisoner haggled over the price for about an hour, going away and returning for it in company of the man, Noormahomed. The latter carried it away.

Habatbhoy Ismaljee, a Borah druggist, said he sold to prisoner two-and-a-half annas' worth of yellow arsenic. He came to witness's shop in company of Noormahomed. Witness gave prisoner a lump of the arsenic. Prisoner asked for a mortar in which he pounded the arsenic; but while doing so, he broke the bottom of the stone mortar. Witness also sold to prisoner two annas' worth of pure sulphuric acid. On a previous occasion witness had sold to prisoner some purgative medicine. Prisoner came alone to the shop on that occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—Carpenters are in the habit of using yellow arsenic with *lac* which, being pounded, are applied to the posts of bed-steads as a colour as well as a polish. I have no entry in my books of the yellow arsenic and sulphuric acid I sold to prisoner.

Did you sell it as a poison or as a dye?—I sold it as a dye.

Do carpenters use suphuric acid?—No, they do not.

To the foreman of the jury.—No license is required for the sale of sulphuric acid or yellow arsenic. I had no license.

At this stage, the Court adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

ASSESSMENT OF A CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday heard an appeal of Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Tumboli, the secretary of the Merwanjee Panday Sanitarium, at Colaba, known as the Merwan Bagh, against an assessment of the Bagh by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared in support of the appeal, and Mr. Crawford, Solicitor to the Municipality, against it.

In placing the facts of his case before the court Mr. Craigie said that the appeal was against an assessment of Rs. 71-8-3 levied by the municipality. The amount was not large, but it was the principle involved that formed the most important part of the case. In 1865 the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday erected the extensive buildings at Colaba, now known as the Merwan Bagh, for the purposes of a Sanitarium for poor Parsees. Of course such an institution required personal supervision, and by one of the conditions of the deed of trust the chairman of the trust was appointed manager and a portion of the building was set apart for his residence. This provision was a necessary one, Mr. Craigie observed, as the duties of the chairman or manager as he could be called were such as to engage his attention night and day. The institution was always resorted to and generally filled by numbers of people of both sexes, and of all ages, and disturbances could very naturally arise requiring the presence of some one to manage and regulate everything. The chairman of the trustees was now Mr. Panday's son, who since June of last year resided on the premises. He had for some time prior to that date managed and directed the affairs of the sanitarium while living away from it, but finding the duties were so heavy he was compelled to take up his residence in the Bagh to supervise and manage its affairs on the spot. Now the particular part of the building occupied by Mr. Panday and his family was assessed by the Municipality, and that assessment formed the subject of the appeal. The contention of the other side was that because the building, or a portion of it, was occupied by the manager it was liable to assessment. Mr. Craigie on the contrary submitted that the mere residence of the manager on the premises did not exclude the sanitarium under section 77 of the Municipal Act. The whole of the building was exclusively used for charitable purposes, and the chairman of the trust resided there for the purposes of charity. Mr. Craigie put an analagous case of a hospital and its resident surgeon, submitting that no one would for a moment suppose that the hospital would be assessed on his account. It was absolutely necessary that the chairman, in the same way, should reside in the institution for the proper discharge of his duties. The nature of those duties would be seen by a perusal of the trust deed. They were very multifarious and important, and required the close attention and personal supervision of the manager.

His Worship asked if this was the first time the sanitarium had ever been assessed.

Mr. Craigie, in reply, said that the Bagh had never been assessed before, the present was a new proceeding altogether. The question to be determined was whether the Municipality was competent to tax that portion occupied by the chairman, assuming that his residence in the sanitarium was for charitable purposes and the building one exclusively occupied for charitable purposes. Mr. Craigie contended that the Court or any judicial officer when called upon to interpret an act which imposed a tax upon any person, should construe the act very strictly in favour of the subject, and submitted that if his Worship found that the sanitarium was exclusively occupied for charitable purposes it would be incumbent on him to declare that it was not liable to be taxed.

Mr. Crawford was not prepared to admit all that Mr. Craigie had said. He questioned the necessity of the residence of Mr. Panday in the sanitarium.

Mr. Craigie then called and examined Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, the son of the founder of the sanitarium, who spoke as to the necessity of his being permanently on the premises for the proper supervision of the Bagh

In cross-examination Mr. Panday admitted that for the last twenty years and prior to June the chairman of the trust did not reside on the premises, but conducted the affairs of the sanitarium while living away from it. The trustees did not object to the amount of the assessment, but to its principle.

Mr. Craigie remarked that was all the evidence he would call, and submitted that he had shown that the property assessed by the Municipality came under the section (77) of the Municipal Act and was exempt from taxation.

The case was then adjourned till Thursday afternoon.

AN ACTION FOR RENT.

In this suit the Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, had, on the 23rd of January, passed a decree against the defendants in the case of Ardaseer Nowrojee Davur *vs.* Cowasjee Jehangier Jessawalla and his wife for Rs. 100, being rent of a bungalow at Khumballa for the month of December, 1887. The plaintiff's case was that the defendants had entered into a lease for six months certain, but that after three months' occupation the defendants vacated the bungalow, and were therefore liable to pay for the remaining three months, December being the first of such three months. The second defendant Dossibai stated that the plaintiff had agreed to surrender the lease on her giving him a fortnight's notice, and that she had given such notice on the 10th of November 1887, and soon after vacated. On the letter being produced by the plaintiff she said that that was the notice, but she further admitted that the letter was dated 17th and not 10th November, and as that was not a fortnight's notice, a decree was passed by his Honour Mr. Spencer, as the case even as attempted to be made out by the defendants failed on the defendant's own evidence. On the following Tuesday, Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hoar, Conroy and Brown, had obtained a rule *nisi* on various grounds stated in an affidavit made by Mrs. Jessawalla for a new trial. The rule came on for argument last Tuesday before the full Court when Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Atmaram Juggonath appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brown represented the defendants. His Honour the Chief Judge, in giving judgment, said that the letter was of the 17th as first admitted by the second defendant herself and not of the 10th as she tried to make out now. The lady was either so exceedingly inaccurate, or so exceedingly unveracious, that it is impossible to rely on what she says. The rule was therefore discharged with costs and the decree of Mr. Spencer affirmed.

Colonel Wallace has brought out a German engineer to lay the rails on the "Abt" system on the North-Western Railway.

Mr. J. D. Rees, Private Secretary to Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, visited Persia some three years ago, and he describes the Prince Zil-es-Sultan (eldest son, but not the heir, of the Shah), who has recently been honoured by the Government of India with the G. C. S. I. Some idea of this personage may be obtained from the following brief account of an interview with him:—

"Scene—the Palace garden at Ispahan. *Dramatis personæ*—the Prince, commander of army corps, officers, courtiers, secretaries, a guard of soldiers, myself—a large company. 'Was I in the army?' No, 'A pity.' Aside to the others, but in the same Not one: A good youth.' Hereon I tried to look my best. I had apologised on being presented, for the costume of the traveller. 'What was I travelling for?' To learn Persian and see the country. Aside; 'Just like these Englishmen.' To me; 'Why do they want to know so much? Here no one knows anything. It is better so. I know nothing, but can govern provinces.' An assent *more Persico* from me. 'What about the Russian crisis?' I have no news of late, but I believe there will be no war, 'It is certain there will be none.' I had not heard that. 'And if there were war, who would conquer?' Please God, the English. 'I hope they may.'"

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A MERCANTILE TRANSACTION.

Yesterday, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Kessowjee Nensey *vs.* Stephen Augustus Ralli and others. Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: The plaintiff, a Bhattia trader, describing himself in the title of the plaint as residing and carrying on business at Mandvi Bunder, sues the firm of Ralli Brothers to recover Rs. 1,507-8 as damages for the non-delivery of 100 tons of white Ekdani pessi wheat. The contract of sale is contained in a brokers' sale note, signed by Messrs. Drennan and Co., who acted as brokers for both parties in effecting the contract. The only conditions which appeared to be material to the present suit are the two following:—"In case of non-fulfilment of part or whole of the above contract, the buyers to have the right, after giving due notice to the sellers, to buy against same, or charge the sellers with the difference in price between the contract rate and the market value, and, or, claim any damages they may suffer by the breach of contract." "Payment cash, 90 per cent. before delivery and the balance on presentation of godown receipt whether delivered at station or godown." On the 1st October, 1887, the defendants wrote to the plaintiff as follows:—"We beg to inform you that 100 tons Ekdani wheat (91 per cent. soft white) against your contract No. 430 are lying ready in our godown, and shall thank you to pay us Rs. 7,250 (being 90 per cent. cash before delivery in terms of the contract), on receipt of which delivery order will be immediately given to you." On the 3rd October, 1887, they again wrote:—"With reference to our letter of the 1st instant, we have to inform you that if you do not pay us by to-morrow, at 12 o'clock noon, Rs. 7,250 (being 90 per cent. cash before delivery) against your contract No. 430 for 100 tons Ekdani wheat, we shall consider the same as cancelled, and hold you responsible for all losses." On the 7th October they wrote again:—"We beg to give you notice that as you failed to pay us Rs. 7,250 (being 90 per cent. cash before delivery in terms of your contract No. 430 for 100 tons Ekdani wheat, we consider the contract as cancelled, as intimated to you in our letter of the 3rd instant." All these three letters as they were written were handed by Messrs. Ralli Bros. to Messrs. Drennan and Co., in closed covers, for delivery to the plaintiff; but owing to his absence from Bombay, they did not reach his hands until the 14th October, when they were all three delivered to him together by Messrs. Drennan and Co., after 10 p.m. After correspondence through his solicitors, on the 1st November plaintiff again wrote direct to defendants, enclosing a bill for Rs. 1,500 on account of the difference between contract price of market rates of the wheat and demanding payment of that sum within twenty-four hours, or, in default, threatening action without further notice. As that demand was not complied with, their plaint in this suit was declared on 19th November, 1887. At the hearing the defendants pleaded that they were ready and willing, but the plaintiff was not, to perform the contract, and relied on their letters of 1st and 3rd October offering performance and of 7th October cancelling the contract by reason of plaintiff's breach on 4th. They also disputed the damages. Mr. Badroodin contended, on behalf of the plaintiff, that under the contract, each party had up to the last moment of the month of October to give and take delivery. If neither party could insist on the other performing his part of the contract till then, the more simple and natural expression would appear to be "delivery 31st October." For, of course, if both agreed to earlier performance, they could always effect it by a consent varying the original contract despite its express terms. Mr. Craigie, for the defendants, contended that the words "delivery October" gave the option to the defendants of fixing the delivery, and plaintiff was obliged to perform his part whenever called on to do so at any reasonable time on any working day throughout the month. The use of the word "delivery" alone, which is necessarily the sole act of the vendor, to the exclusion of the word "acceptance," which must be the sole act of the purchaser, rather supports this construction. Mr. Badroodin, however, objected to it on the ground of its want of mutuality, urging that it would be absurd to expect the plaintiff to keep his money ready from the 1st October when he might not be called on to pay it till the 31st while the defendants need not have the wheat ready for delivery till they pleased at any time up to the 31st October. Another construction that would not be open to this objection, and yet would avoid the absurdity involved in Mr. Badroodin's suggested itself to me, *viz.*, that either party had the whole month of October in which to take the initiative, but each must be ready to perform his part when called on to do so by the other. Without, therefore, necessarily going the full lengths of the construction contended for by Mr. Craigie, I am of opinion that in the circumstances of this case the defendants were under the terms of their contract entitled to call on the plaintiff to take delivery of the wheat on 1st October, and that if they did so he could not postpone them till the 31st. Then, of course, if he committed breach of it, they were entitled to regard the contract as at an end. The plaintiff himself seems to have put their construction on the contract in his attorneys' letters of 19th and 24th October, calling on defendants for immediate delivery, though on the construction for which his counsel now contends they would have been entitled to have until the last moment of the 31st for performance. The question then arises whether there was such notice by the defendants and breach by the plaintiff as would entitle the former to cancel the contract. In regard to the broker's attemps to hand defendants notices to plaintiffs, I find he went to plaintiff's fathers' warehouse in Mandvie, where plaintiff was in the habit of sitting, and where he would naturally expect to find him. Plaintiff now says that his place of business was at his uncle's warehouse elsewhere, and that he there had agents empowered to receive letters on his behalf. But he offers no proof of this, and taking the broker's evidence in connection with plaintiff's own description of himself in the little of the plaint referred to at the beginning of the judgment, I find, as a fact that plaintiff's place of business, where the broker would rightly look for him, was at his father's warehouse at Mandvie. When the broker got there the plaintiff had already left Bombay. There is not sufficient evidence to justify me holding that plaintiff was purposely keeping out of the way, but the fact is that he could not be found, and his father, to whom the letters were offered, after he had been informed as to their contents, declined to receive them, on the ground that he was not his son's agent for that purpose. It is admitted that all three notices came to his hands after 10 p.m. on 14th October, too late to have effect as of that day. But he accepted them without objection at the time, and he did not reply to them till 19th. From this delay, in repudiating the cancellation of the contract, it seems to me the defendants might reasonably presume that he acquiesced in it. Mr. Badroodin argued that from 15th to 19th were holidays on which plaintiff could do no business. It appeared, however, that on the 15th October defendants' office was open, and business was transacted there by several Hindoos bearing Bhattia names, presumably as devout as the plaintiff. I, therefore, hold as a fact that, though 16th October was Sunday and 17th and 18th were public holidays on account of the Dewalee, the 15th October was not such a holiday as would prevent plaintiff attending to business. But where the question is one of the repudiation of a distinct notice of the cancellation of a contract, it seems to me that such repudiation should be intimated as early as possible, or the other party may be led into altering his position. At any rate the burden will be on the party neglecting to give early notice of repudiation to show that the other was not led by the presumption naturally arising from his delay to believe that he acquiesced in the notice of cancellation. But assuming that plaintiff's repudiation on 19th October of defendants' notice of cancellation on 14th was in time, does he still show that he was ready and willing to perform? It is not till the 24th that he, in fact, makes tender of 9 per cent, of the purchase money, which by the terms of the contract must precede delivery, and this delay is quite unexplained. We have then plaintiff's default in absence from Bombay, which on his own admission extended at least from 3rd to 12th October, though defendants witnesses suggest it was longer. We have his admitted delay in repudiating defendants' cancellation of the contract till the 19th, though there was nothing to prevent his doing so on the 15th. We have his unexplained delay in tendering the price till the 24th, though admittedly he had personal notice of the cancellation on the 14th. From these facts I infer that he at first acquiesced in the cancellation of the contract because he was not ready and willing to perform his part. The subsequent repudiation of the cancellation was an afterthought, and is explained by the admitted fact that towards the end of October the price of this quality of wheat rose very considerably in Bombay. The suit will, therefore, be dismissed with costs, Rs. 100. But as Mr. Badroodin, in the course of his address, intimated that in the event of his deciding against him he should ask to have a case stated for the opinion of the High Court, the order of dismissal will be subject to such opinion on points of law to be submitted by plaintiff's counsel to me within one week from this date, and subject to the payment by plaintiff within the same period, into this Court, of the sum of Rs. 100 in respect of the costs now awarded, and of the further sum of Rs. 50 to meet the costs of the reference to the High Court.

The China mail brings news of another terrible disaster in connection with the flood of the Yellow River. While trying to fill up the breach made by the river four thousand workmen and three mandarins were drowned. The distress in the inundated district is still very great despite the relief sent by the Chinese Government.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 9.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Special General Meeting, Bombay Municipal Corporation.
" 10.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
" 11.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 13.—Yacht Club Dance.
Minnesingers' Smoking Concert.
" 14.—Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
Shrove Tuesday.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
" 15.—Town Council Meeting.
Ash Wednesday.
" 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
" 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
" 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Minnesingers at Malabar Point.
" 23.—Bombay Races.
" 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
" 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
" 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
" 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
" 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert, Gymkhana.
" 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
" 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
Daily Prices—Beef—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 6
Liver, each	0 3 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 3
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 0	0 2 3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 3	0 2 0
Breast large	0 2 6	0 2 0
Do. small	0 2 3	0 1 9
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs. a. p.
Sugar—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 10 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 9
Bread—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0 0 6
Fruits—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 12 0
Do. Small per each	0 8 0
Pomeloes, large, each	1 4 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 12 0
Grapes, white, per seer	0 8 0
Melons, water, large, each	0 10 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	6 0 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1 8 0
Mangoes, Payree, per dozen	6 0 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 10 0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2 8 0
Do. Verona, per dozen	0 12 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Chekoos per dozen	1 0 0
Peaches, per dozen	0 12 0
Moosoombees Poona, per doz.	1 8 0
Pickles, Country.	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 0
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 6
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 6
Dry Fish—	
Pomfret, white, large, per each	0 1 0
Do. small do.	0 0 9
Surmaye, large, per each	0 12 0
Do. small, per each	0 3 0
Palah, large	0 1 0
Do. small	0 0 6
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9
Do. small, per dozen	0 0 6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 0 9
Do. small per dozen	0 0 6
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 4
[illegible], each	0 1 0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Next to the new Gymkhana. The only hotel having a reputation of "Giving Excellent Dinners."

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by a Lady and Gentleman. Terms, Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month. Apply "DOMUS," *Bombay Gazette*.

FURNISHED ROOM with Bath-room attached and airy verandah in Elphinstone Circle. Rent moderate. Apply "A. L. Z.," care of this paper.

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WANTED, a Native STORE-KEEPER for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Pay Rs. 30. A security of Rs. 1,000 required. Apply to the Honorary Secretary.

PERSONS buying Goods from us for Fancy Bazaar's, School Fetes, and other Charitable purposes, will be allowed discount of two annas in each Rupee.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BEFORE BUYING your teas elsewhere a trial only is solicited at DANTRAS Genuine and Cheapest Tea Depôt, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, which is the only depôt in Bombay, where you can buy a pound of tea worth the money you spend.

BUNGALOW, furnished or unfurnished, WANTED from the 1st April, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill or in Breach Candy. Must have three good bed and bath-rooms. Rent not to exceed Rs. 200 per mensem. "X.X.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 19th February, at 11 a.m., a house situated at old Sonapur Lane, No. 2, belonging to the Church of St. Francisco Xavier of Dabul. Private offers will be considered by the Vicar of the Church.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed at the above Hotel with my family for ten days, and I am perfectly satisfied with the accommodation and the living; the latter has been exceptionally good, and at very moderate charge. The Proprietors are the most courteous and obliging Gentlemen in the way of business I ever met with, and their Staff and Servants have always been most civil and attentive. I wish the Hotel every success in the future.—"W. C.", Capt., 12th Lancers.

CLERK WANTED, good handwriting, knowledge of English, and Shorthand.—"C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, a good DOG-CART for Rs. 175. Apply to D. D. DE SOUZA, Coach Builder, Mazagon Road.

THE CASH BAZAAR CLEARANCE SALE will be over in a few days. Special Reductions. 29, Church Gate Street.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

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MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND BRACELET of one line, one pair for sale, at Rs. 4,500, at Messrs S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

DOCTOR PAULO MERLO, from Italy, gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43 Hornby Road.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

WANTED, by an old established London firm, a good AGENT to collect Indents. Apply stating terms and giving references, to "X.X.," care of STREET and Co., 30, Cornhill, London, England.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India, Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

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PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles, in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 6 [illegible]

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
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And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
[Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
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Opposite to P. W. Department.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

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AUTHORISED
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With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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Complete and easy referen
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

ALTHOUGH Silver was still quoted at 44 3-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, Rupee Securities of both denominations were ⅛ lower at £69 and £72⅞ respectively. All other financial quotations come unchanged.

The General Produce Markets show no alteration in any of the items usually wired.

COTTON closed quiet in Liverpool yesterday, the day's sales again exceeding the morning's estimate by 2,000 bales, and aggregating 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 bales Surats. Spot quotations were quite unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. down in all positions. "Fine" Broach, "Fully Good" clause, is reported to have been done for February-March shipment, at 5 7-32d., and "Fine" Dhollera, with the same clause, for March-April shipment, at 4⅞ per lb., the former showing a decline of 1-32d. from last Friday's price.

The Manchester Market has at length given way, and the message to hand this morning reports a decline of 1½d. in all the descriptions of Grey Shirtings quoted by Reuter, of ½d. in Jacconets, Mulls, and Madapollams, and of ⅛d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist.

To-day the Liverpool Cotton Market opened dull: probable sales 8,000 bales; Imports 19,000 bales.

Both spot and future prices were down in New York yesterday, the former 1-16 at 10 9-16 cents, and the latter 4 points at 10·68 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales, which, though 8,000 bales lighter than last year's on the same day, show an increase of only 1,000 bales compared with the year before; and as there is a very light day to go against to-day, it seems probable that the total figures for the present week will be comparatively heavy. To date the comparison is as follows:—

	1888	1887	1886
Tuesday's Receipts	20,000	28,000	21,000
Three days' do.	56,000	67,000	55,000
Since 1st Sept.1887	4,620,000	4,542,000	4,261,000

In sympathy with the tenor of the advices above summarized, our market has been dull to-day with a very slight enquiry for forward contracts, and not much doing in ready stuff. Bengals have been firm, and the two lower grades are a rupee higher for March-April delivery than for ready Cotton, while "Fine" is a rupee dearer for March, and Rs. 2 higher for April. Broach has been rather easier again to-day, and Bhownugger and Khandeish have been offering at somewhat lower rates for future delivery; but other prices may be taken at about the same as yesterday's. The purchases of new Cotton reported consist of 800 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 173½ to Rs. 180; 400 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 200 to Rs. 209; and a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Dhulia "Ginned" at Rs. 200, and Mowa, at Rs. 220-2. Some 300 bales of old stuff have been taken for local consumption, consisting of Compta, at Rs. 175; and Dharwar, at Rs. 193 per candy. The following quotations are given by the Cotton Trades Association:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	180	174.5	170	Ready.
Akola	...	216	209	Feb.-Mar.
Khangaum	...	219	211	do.
Julgaum	...	206	200	do.
Bhownuggur	217	206-7	197-8	March.
Dhollera	216	206	197	Apr.-May.
Bombay pressed	213	201	193	Mar.-May.
Broach	239	...	229	March.
Dharwar	...	...	205	May.
Western	...	...	190	June.

WHEAT.—A small business is reported; but the market is steady at previous quotations.

SEEDS.—In Linseed there is very little doing, the demand felt yesterday having subsided; and the market is quiet at a decline of half-an-anna per cwt, say Rs. 6-3½ to Rs. 6-5½ per cwt. Other descriptions are quite unchanged and neglected, and no forward contracts are reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,280 bales.
Wheat	5,658 cwts
Linseed	5,905 "
Gingelly	13,189 "
Groundnuts	7,787 "

FREIGHTS are quiet for ready business, and with but a slight enquiry for forward tonnage. 18s 6d is quoted all round for Cotton to Liverpool and London, as well as to Continental Ports, and Seeds and Wheat at 16s 3d to U. K. and 17s 6d to the Continent. A ready steamer is reported to have been rechartered this afternoon, but the rate has not transpired.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet again to-day, but excepting in the case of 3 months' sight Credits, which are quoted the turn lower, rates are quite unchanged. No Mercantile Paper to speak of has been offering to-day, and the business done in Bank Bills has been on a very small scale. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛ to 3-32d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·80½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again to-day, and Fours have declined to 97½, forward quotations being 97⅝ for early March, and 97⅛ for the settling day at the end of that month. 4½ per cents. are quoted a half per cent. lower, at 104.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been doing in Mill shares to-day with an advance in some cases and a decline in others, the principal changes being an advance of Rs. 15 in Imperial; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, James Greaves, and Lackmidas Khimji. Oriental are Rs. 10 down; and Colaba Land and Mill, and Framji Petit have declined Rs. 5 each. Bapty Brothers Flour are quoted Rs. 3 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	775
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	845
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	185 135
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	152
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	185
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	640
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	520
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		10¼
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	356
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	40
Port Canning Co.	8,900	[illegible]	1,000	R 9	340
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	104
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1[illegible]0	0 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7¾
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,830
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	800	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,080	200	90	p	165

NOTICE.

VISITORS to LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, are requested to enter the Mayo Road by Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th Feb., 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NELSON—February 4, at Highbury, London, the wife of Lieutenant G. H. Nelson, Bombay Commissariat, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—February 7, at Nesbit Road, Byculla, Flora Playford, the infant daughter of Archibald W. Campbell, aged 2 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYER—January 30, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr A E Dyer, of a daughter.

MADDEN—February 1, at Lahore, the wife of C W Madden, of Rajghat, O & R Railway, of a daughter.

O'CONNELL—January 30, at Neemuch, Central India, the wife of Surgeon D V O'Connell, M D, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McGREGOR—BARON—February 1, at St Thomas's Church, Hissar, by the Rev H W Griffiths, M A, Chaplain of Abbotabad, assisted by the Rev A W Rebsch, M A, Chaplain of Delhi, William Edward Skardon McGregor, District Traffic Superintendent, R and F S Railway, eldest son of W McGregor, Esq, Superintendent Government Telegraph (retired), to Annie Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Baron, Civil Surgeon, Hissar.

DEATHS.

BROUGHTON—January 30, at Meerut, William Barnard Broughton, Captain, A P D, late of the Dorsetshire Regt, aged 39 years.

SCOTT—February 1, at Dum Dum, Janet Madoline, beloved wife of Conductor T Scott, S A Amr Factory.

SPANKIE—February 4, at Kalsi, near Chakrata, Patrick Alexander, infant son of Captain J P W Spankie, B S C, aged 2½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1888.

THE Government of Bombay would do a great public service if, imitating the example of the Bengal and Madras administrations, it would publish a compilation of its departmental rulings on the various questions submitted to it by local officers engaged in the collection of the income tax. These would serve as elucidations of an Act the provisions of which are often open to doubtful interpretation, and would save trouble to the public and to the administration. There recently came under our notice a series of paper bearing upon certain questions connected with the liability to assessment of money earned in a native State by British subjects and transmitted to British territory for investment and other purposes. The inquiry arose upon a set of facts which may be briefly set out in this way. At Ahmedabad there reside a number of landholders enjoying inam villages in the Gaekwar's territory and in other native States in Guzerat. They simply collect the revenue, the lands being cultivated by the villagers. In these cases the question arose in its simplest form. Whencesoever the inamdars derived their income, they had the enjoyment of it in British territory. So far as the surplus that reached them was concerned it had not yet paid tax to any Government, and it would have been unreasonable to expect that it could escape charges both in Gaekwar territory and in British. The case of these inamdars therefore came under the general rule that the whole income derived by a person residing in British India is liable to the tax, inclusive of any portion of it which he may derive from his dealings in foreign territory. There remained, nevertheless, the question whether the inamdars could not shelter themselves under the exemption which the Act gives to agricultural incomes and to incomes derived from land. But it is only land paying revenue to the British Government which can claim the benefit of this exemption. The obligation of the Government to respect the compact with the ryot which it makes in the thirty years' settlement in Bombay and Madras, and with the Zemindar in Bengal in the Permanent Settlement, is absolute. That is the principle upon which this exemption is based, though we own to some doubt whether the Government are not doing an injustice to the rest of the community in insisting upon a too literal keeping of faith with Bengal Zemindars, who have grown rich upon an unearned increment. However this may be, the British Government are under no such obligation to the owners of land in foreign territory, and as a matter of fact the sub-section 1a of section 5 of the Act is so worded that it exempts only income from lands paying revenue to the British Government. Here the facts submitted and the issue raised were simple enough. In another batch of correspondence the question of the liability of income derived from foreign territory presented itself in a less simple and less direct way. In one case a British subject serving a native State, but having a house in his birthplace, in British territory, occasionally remitted money there for investment. Here it was held that the money remitted for investment could not be treated as income. It was income as received in the native States, but our taxing power does not extend to the native States, and to have taxed it on its arrival in British territory would have been equivalent to putting an import duty on a foreign remittance—a purpose entirely removed from the Income Tax Act. The same considerations applied to another case, in which a native of Ahmedabad in the service of one of the Guzerat States returned to his native town, taking with him savings amounting to twenty thousand rupees. Half this money he expended in building a house, the remainder he invested. The question was whether the whole or any part of the twenty thousand rupees was liable to taxation. Clearly only a small portion of it was liable, for the bulk of it must have been the accumulations of years during which the income tax was not in existence, and as it was not intended that the tax should be retroactive this was clearly exempt. But it was practically impossible to treat any part of the sum as current income. It was capital, not income, and an income tax is not a tax upon capital, but upon the proceeds of capital. In another case the remitter was a member of an undivided Hindu family living in British territory, and the question was whether sums which he remitted as his contribution to the expenses of the family was assessable to the income tax. Here the conditions were essentially different. The sum remitted, though it came from foreign territory, was in the nature of income, and was for the enjoyment of people living in British territory over whom the British rights of taxation extended. It would be taxed not as the funds of the remitter, but as the funds of those who received it—that is the family. There is indeed nothing in the case to exempt it from the general rule which we have already quoted, that the whole income derived by a person residing in British India is liable to the tax, inclusive of any portion of it which he may derive from his dealings in foreign territory. Clearly in taxing it it is not the remitter, but the receiver who pays, and this is the plain intention of the Act. These are samples of the cases continually arising under the Act of 1886. They are taken from a single collectorate, that of Ahmedabad, and cover a very short period. They exhibit problems and difficulties of one kind—those namely which relate to the assessment of the income tax upon money received from territory outside of British jurisdiction, and it is highly improbable that they exhaust the possibilities of difficulty and disputation to which the operation of the Act in relation to incomes of that character may give rise. Doubtless the collectorate of Ahmedabad could furnish many more cases of the same kind. But if so suggestive a collection of papers can be got from one collectorate, and from correspondence relating to the operations of the Act in a very limited set of cases, how much more might not be derived if the whole of the rulings of the Government of Bombay in regard to the Act were drawn? A judicious "Selection from the Records" of this kind would be of great value not to district officers alone, but to the public at large, some of whom might be saved the trouble of corresponding with the income tax collector if they had available a handy collection of decisions and rulings such as those from which we have recited. Half the prevalent objection to the income tax would disappear, if its operations were divested of the uncertainty and disputability which attaches to some of its provisions.

THE Fancy Fair, which has been organised with so much loving labour and intelligent forethought by Lady Reay and the Committee of ladies associated with her, opens to-day under very brilliant auspices. The enthusiasm with which the Queen's gracious desire, communicated to Lady Dufferin, that the duty of providing the women of India with female medical aid such as the best European scientific training can supply should be recognised and lead to a practical result has been fulfilled is a most gratifying evidence of the reality of the bond of sympathy which binds the womanhood of England to the suffering sex in this country. Throughout India Europeans and natives have co-operated in the good work, and there is now reason to hope that an advance has been made which will ensure further and very gratifying progress in the immediate future. Mr P. H. Cama, the founder of the Institution which bears his name, must rejoice that the munificence which characterised its inception has proved so fruitful of good. The professional skill and ungrudging toil of Dr. Edith Pechey and Dr. Charlotte Ellaby, aided by Miss Littlewood and Miss Van Overbeke, have ensured the success of the hospital, to which has now been added a Training School for nursing and midwifery. This Training School has under the guidance of Miss Ida Chinnery, a lady of wide experience of hospital nursing, attained a high degree of efficiency. The hospital and lecture-rooms are capable of accommodating twenty-two pupil nurses. It is with a view to procure sufficient lodging for these pupils that the Fancy Fair has been organised. Mr. P. H. Cama has very generously given fifteen thousand rupees towards the cost of the building, which with the furniture will come to nearly thirty thousand rupees. Some of the District Committees in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund have contributed very liberally to this purpose, which will facilitate the work of providing experienced nurses in the Mofussil. The Gaekwar of Baroda, who is honourably known as an enlightened friend to female education, pays the maintenance fees of three Hindu women, who receive instruction at the hospital which will enable them to minister in Baroda. The sisters of All Saints have co-operated in the formation of the Training School. The pupil nurses who attend the hospital are principally Hindus, with some Eurasians and four English women. It is satisfactory to find that Hindu women are not deterred from availing themselves of the advantages of the institution the special mission of which is to provide trained assistance for the women of this country, of whom, of course, the great majority are Hindus The Fancy Fair which opens to-day is an undertaking that will enable Europeans and natives to co-operate on an equal footing in the excellent work of benevolence, of which the Cama Hospital and its valuable adjunct are the outcome. Ladies will preside at the stalls which display the elegant knick-knackeries of Europe and the East—all conscientiously selling at fair and not fancy prices—and in so doing will help on a good cause. Their charitable purpose, it may be hoped, will meet with encouragement at the hands of all who wish it well, the well-to-do and the wealthy native and European purchasing freely what the fair sellers give away. A *café chantant* where may be heard the voices which charm so many bright homes, a flower show, a musical ride only rendered possible by a submission to discipline in excess of that which Cromwell's Ironsides, or old Fritz's Grenadiers were subjected to; wax-works, fish-ponds, promenades; all these adjuncts to the Fair will be so many evidences of the zeal and alacrity with which those concerned have striven to realise a bright ideal set before them by the highest lady in the Empire.

SCARCELY less disquieting than the withdrawal of the Italian troops from Massowah, is the decision of the French Government to reduce the strength of the distant naval squadrons and to increase those in European waters. This determination must be taken in connection with the resolve to create a squadron in the Channel which was come to some weeks since. That was manifestly a consequence of the announcement that in the event of the Central Powers being engaged in a war, the British fleet would protect the Italian coast against a French invasion. Obviously the best retort to the implied menace was the creation of a French Squadron in the Channel, so that Lord Salisbury might be brought to understand that his Government could not be at war in the Mediterranean and at peace in all other seas. The present movement of concentration has doubtless for its object the underlining of that intimation. If the publication of the Secret Treaty between Germany and Austria be regarded as a step making for peace by adding a new peril to war, the Government of the French Republic may hold that its present action will also work for peace. If it give Lord Randolph reason to repeat his declaration that the Minister must be a maniac who would incur the perils of a war in the Mediterranean while Malta and Gibraltar are unable to withstand a bombardment, and must owe their safety to a fleet which might be required to guard the Channel, the calculations of President Carnot's Cabinet, presumably ardent for peace, may prove to be well founded. The French on their part would be maniacs were they to call home their squadrons with a view to a war with England. If they should do so merely as a diplomatic counterblast to Lord Salisbury's half-acceptance of Prince Bismarck's invitation to join the Central Alliance is quite conceivable, and in that case the danger of untoward complications may not be so great.

THE recent annual address of the President of the Grant College Medical Society dealt with more than one subject which had been under public discussion during the past year. There is not much that is new to be said on the proposal to substitute the M.B. degree for the L.M. and S., and we need only note the fact, as an indication of professional opinion upon the subject. That Dr. Lisboa very emphatically declared that in the best interests of the present and future generations of medical students and medical practitioners the change asked for is absolutely necessary. A new reason for urging this has appeared since the subject was discussed in the Senate in the fact that the University Bill, as it stands, proposes to make the M.B. degree, and no lower medical degree, a qualification for an elective fellowship. It may be that the Senate and the Legislature will see the propriety of accepting the recommendation of the special committee of the Senate, and opening fellowships to all graduates. But even then there would remain many practical and substantial reasons for continuing to urge the claims of the local profession to equitable treatment in this respect, and Dr. Lisboa doubtless has good grounds for his confidence in the ability of the medical faculty to devise conditions of extra professional study which would be acceptable to the Senate. In the University Bill there are several points in which the medical profession are directly interested, notably the stringent limitations which it is proposed to make on qualifications for fellowships. To refuse to institute an M.B. degree, and then to insist upon it as the minimum medical qualification for a fellowship, would look like trifling had the latter proposal come from a less sincere person than the Vice-Chancellor. The President of the Grant College Medical Society seems to have taken that view of the matter when he put it to the University authorities "Why work our profession by giving it this delusive electoral power, when its members are to be simple lookers-on, or at least indifferent assistants, instead of active principals?" Here, however, we have only another illustration of the characteristic weakness of the Bill—its failure to realize in fact what it proposes in principle. The medical profession are interested not only in the amendment of the section that deals with qualification, but in the fifteenth section which prescribes the manner in which fellows shall be voted for. If they fear, with Dr. Lisboa, that the law and arts graduates will overwhelm them, that is a good reason why they should support the recommendation of the select committee for the substitution of cumulative voting for the method proposed in the Bill, which allows an elector to give only one vote for each candidate. It is only in this way that the representation of minorities can be secured. The reference which the President made to Medical Registration carries the subject no further than recent discussions have carried it. But we believe that the Government of Bombay have been or are about to be approached with a view to the introduction of legislation on the subject.

IT will be seen that while Reuter states that the Bill before the Reichstag will enable the German Government to place one million of soldiers on the Russian and the like number on the French Frontier, our London correspondent states that the New Landwehr legislation will enable Germany to put two millions of men on the Russian Frontier, and two millions on that of France, with a million in reserve. Enormous and well nigh incredible as is this total given by our correspondent, it is in accordance with the known facts as to the military strength of the German Empire. Before the passing of the famous Septennial Bill last spring the German War Office could place under arms 3,600,000 men. That immense force was then augmented by an addition of 45,000 men, and now the Landwehr Bill carries the totals up to a figure which could undoubtedly permit of two millions of men being placed on the eastern, and other two millions on the western frontier, while a reserve of a million would remain in the country garrisoning fortresses, guarding depots and maintaining communications. The modest million assigned for either frontier by Reuter, would not account for even two-thirds of the force which Germany kept at call before the recent additions to the strength of her colossal army.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE arrives in Bombay this morning at 7-15 o'clock, and will alight at the Grant Road station. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and colour, under the command of a British officer, detailed by the 4th Bombay Rifles, will be in attendance to receive his Highness; and a salute of 21 guns will be fired in connection with his Highness' arrival.

SIR ASMAN JAH has now recommended his Highness the Nizam to sanction a payment of three lakhs of rupees to Sir Horace Rumbold in satisfaction of his claims against that Government. It was at first considered that two lakhs would be sufficient, but an additional lakh was subsequently added, and it is stated that the compromise has been fully accepted by the claimant. The matter is now before his Highness, who is sure to follow the advice of his Minister. In that anticipation Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold left on Sunday for Government House, Bombay, en route for Athens.

THE construction of the Indus bridge on the cantilever system is progressing. A single girder about 750 feet in length, without intermediate piers, is to be laid across the river. The bridge will be completed in 1890.

THE railway works toward Chaman and Killa Abdulla are arrested owing to the snow.

OWING to the floods on the Bolan line railway, communication between Sibi and Quetta is interrupted. The metre gauge portion, about nine miles, in the Bolan is being altered.

ENGINEERS have been appointed by the Government of India for the frontier defence works, sites for which are being selected in Upper Sind and on the frontier.

NO answer, says a local paper, has yet been vouchsafed by Government to the letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on the mode of producing the Budget. The letter is dated 20th October, 1887.

IN reply to its memorial to H. E. the Viceroy on the unequal distribution of the enhanced import duty on salt, in respect of salt in ships and that in bond, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has received, through Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Secretary to the Government of India Department Finance and Commerce, the reply that "the Governor-General in Council, having regard to the practice of other countries and the precedents affecting India, regrets he is unable to sanction any departure from the provision of law.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of the French Settlements pays a visit to Calcutta before starting for his new office at Reunion. M. Manes goes first to Bombay and thence by rail to Calcutta.

THE appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys has been abolished, and Mr. W. H Reynolds has been appointed permanent Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

THE town of Bimlipatam in the Southern Presidency would seem to be exceptionally fortunate in having on its municipal board a body of thoroughly energetic and painstaking municipal councillors, for we learn that these gentlemen make it a habit, once a week, to go in a body through all the streets of the town, noting down whatever defects they observe. This action on their part, no doubt, tends to keep the municipal subordinates up to their work, and thus improves the sanitary condition of the town; and is one which we would commend to the notice of municipal councillors and commissioners throughout the Presidency.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPEAN OPINION ON PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag has been well received at St. Petersburg, and is also spoken of approvingly at Vienna and Pesth.

The Paris papers generally regard the tone of the Chancellor's utterances as pacific, though the speech leaves many questions still doubtful.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

PARIS, Feb. 7.

The French Government has decided to reduce the strength of her Squadrons at distant naval stations and to increase those Squadrons cruising in European waters.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

SOFIA, Feb. 7.

Prince Ferdinand has returned from his tour through Roumelia.

THE TURF SCANDALS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

At a general meeting of the Jockey Club held yesterday, it was resolved to request Sir George Chetwynd to institute legal proceedings against Lord Durham by bringing an action for libel with a view to a settlement of the dispute by arbitration.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 8.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Crocodile left here for Bombay to-day, taking out the ninth batch of reliefs for India.

CORRECTION.

In yesterday's Berlin telegram please read 280 million marks (not roubles).

SENTENCE ON DR. GEORGE CURRIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Dr. George Currie has been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of one thousand rupees, in default six months more, for making a false charge against the officers of the steamer Goorkha.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

Khan Bahadoor Cowasjee's amendment for the removal of sullage from the city by the hand system was passed by a majority at a Municipal general meeting with acclamation. The proposal for under-ground drainage system was rejected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Feb. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, Feb. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, Feb. 7.

The Italian steamer Stura left Hongkong for Bombay to-day.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 7.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Barawa arrived here to-day.

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

H. M. S. steamer Bacchante left for Trincomalee this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ lbs. do.	6-1½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4½ per cent. do.	72½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	44 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(February 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

Mr. Robert Knight, the editor of the *Statesman*, has received a letter from Mr. Charles Forjett, which shows that our former Commissioner of Police has been reduced to poverty. The *Statesman*, in mentioning this fact, says :—"By far the ablest and most successful Police Commissioner India has produced under our rule, Mr. Forjett suffered under the stigma that he was an Uncovenanted man. The result was, that in spite of services such as no other man had ever rendered Bombay, he was practically driven from the Commissionership in 1863, by a clique of which the real head was Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor. A passionate outcry was got up against him on the ground that he was reclaiming a part of the Byculla flats with road sweepings. The doctors lifted up their hands with well simulated horror at the 'disclosure,' as it was called, of what was being done, and Forjett was made to go from sheer jealousy of the man's abilities and successful administration. A few years later the reclamation of these very lands was again entered upon by the very same means, the conservancy commissioners of Calcutta adopting it also. All who knew Mr. Forjectt will regret to hear that in extreme age, he has been reduced to poverty, by the heavy fall in the value of land in England. Judging from the letter we have received from him, he seems still to retain something of his old vigour, while he tells us of his meeting with Sir George Clerk, a still older survival of a past generation."

The Accountant-General, Madras, recently raised the question whether the term "immediate superior" is held to include also controlling officers, such as the High Court, the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Jails, the Surgeon-General, &c., and whether their sanction to a gazetted officer proceeding on duty beyond the limits of his district is to be held sufficient to justify the passing of the travelling allowance, or whether Government desire that such cases should be reported for their sanction. The question arose in connection with the cases of Surgeon-Major L. C. Nanney, District Surgeon, Trichinopoly, and Surgeon-Major J. H. Ritchie, District Surgeon, Tanjore. The former officer proceeded, in October last, to Tanjore, which is beyond his jurisdiction, for consultation regarding the health of a Government servant, and claimed travelling allowance for his journey from Trichinopoly to Tanjore and back. The Surgeon-General, who countersigned the travelling allowance bill, was informed by the Accountant-General that the special orders of Government were needed for the journey undertaken by Dr. Nanney. Dr. Ritchie proceeded to Trichinopoly in October last to form a board of medical officers with a view to grant extension of leave to an Assistant Apothecary. The Government, have ruled that the term "immediate superior" must certainly be regarded as including such controlling officers as those named by the Accountant-General.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

This evening on the Oval, in front of the Secretariat, a grand Fancy Fair, under the immediate patronage of H. M. the Queen-Empress and T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, will be opened and will remain open during the remainder of the current week. The object of the Fair is one which should commend itself to all philanthropic persons, even more than all the attractions of the organisation do to the pleasure-seeker, for the funds realised are to be devoted towards defraying the cost of the permanent living-quarters and lecture-room for pupil nurses just added to the Pestonji Cama Hospital for Women and Children in Bombay. The history of this institution, which is but of recent birth, is interesting. In the beginning of 1883 a movement was set afoot in Bombay to bring out well-qualified ladies from England, for medical practice among women and children. When Mr. Cama heard of this movement, he wrote to the originators, offering a lakh of rupees towards the funds. This amount he increased to Rs. 1,20,000 in order that a hospital might be built and utilised exclusively for women and children. The offer was accepted by Government who granted 19,000 square yards of land as a site for the building. Mr. Cama then again supplemented his gift, making a total sum of Rs. 1,64,311, and Government undertaking to maintain the hospital and its staff permanently, the present handsome structure was erected. The foundation-stone was laid on Thursday, 22nd Nov. 1883, by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and on the 30th July 1886, Lady Reay declared open the completed building, which had been designed and supervised by the Presidency Executive Engineer, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban A.M.I.C.E. The hospital, as erected, afforded accommodation for fifty-two beds in the main building and two detached pavilions for special cases, each contained two beds. Government placed the medical charge of the hospital in the hands of Doctors Edith Pechy and Charlotte Ellaby, thus giving full effect to the wishes of the donor ; and a hope was then expressed that at no very distant day native qualified medical women might officiate there. This hope has not yet been fully realised ; but the institution has been instrumental in imparting instruction to the female pupils of the Grant Medical College. The students were permitted to attend this hospital for the purpose of acquiring clinical instruction and experience, and a sum of Rs. 25,000 was set apart by Mr. Cama, with the ultimate intention of awarding, from the income thereof, a gold medal and scholarships to female students, native or European, for proficiency in their medical studies. Meanwhile the interest accruing on the sum was devoted to giving stipendiary allowances to various lady-students attending the Grant Medical College.

It was recently felt that the utility of the Cama Hospital for Women and Children would be considerably extended by the completion of the permanent living-quarters and lecture-room, which have been erected in the vicinity of the institution for the use of pupil nurses. It is now a year since a training school for nursing and midwifery was started in connection with the hospital, and by this time seven European and four native pupils, who have been receiving instruction there, have very nearly completed their course of study. It is very satisfactory to note that natives have taken kindly to the movement, as appears from the large number of applications already made for admission into this school. More pupils could have been admitted but for the want of sufficient house accommodation. It was consequently found necessary by the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to erect a building for the purpose of housing the nurses, and they decided to proceed with its construction, in anticipation of the public support which would be forthcoming in such a cause. They were not far wrong in their calculations. Mr. Pestonji Hormusji Cama, to whose munificence the hospital which bears his name owes its existence, contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000 towards the building, the total cost of which is estimated to amount to Rs. 25,000, and it is to raise the balance that to-day's Fancy Fair is to be held. The building intended for the nurses is a pretty structure, two storeys high, and is in every way suited for the purpose for which it is designed. For the information of those unacquainted with the progress made in the matter of supplying trained nurses, it may be mentioned that the Bombay Branch has established District Committees at Nassik, Belgaum, Bijapur, Surat, Satara, Dhulia, Godhra and Ahmedabad, and it is expected to have native women from most of these places, to be trained as nurses and midwives. The Nagpore branch alone proposes to send six pupils, and pay all their fees. There is thus a prospect, not very remote, of native *dais* being supplanted by trained midwives, and those who have any idea of the mischief which is done by many of these *dais* in consequence of their profound ignorance of their duties, will particularly appreciate the energetic action taken by the committee, over which Lady Reay so energetically presides.

The preparations for the Fair have been of the most extensive kind, and for several months past the committee of ladies, with Mr. H. M. Phipson as honorary secretary, has been working untiringly with the object of securing an unqualified success. The ladies, whose names are appended, toiled arduously in the collection of suitable articles for sale, and the enormous stock of goods proves how fortune favoured their efforts. Mrs. Forbes Adam, Miss Bhownuggree, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangeer, Miss Solly Flood, Mrs. Frere, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. Hariprasad Desai, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. John Jardine, Mrs. Walter Lang, Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Hon'ble Mrs. Lyttelton, Lady Morland, Mrs. Naylor, Miss Pechey, M.D., Mrs. Pottinger, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Slight, Mrs. Yorke Smith, Mrs. Stockinger, and Miss Stuart Wortley, have helped in various ways, consequently the prospect is full of promise. Almost every possible auxiliary to public entertainment has been provided, and the only pity seems to be that for so little time is it possible for the public to avail themselves of this opportunity of real enjoyment ? It was at first only intended to have the Fair open from sunset to the dinner hour, but for the benefit of those who, from distant residence from the scene of activity, would have been unable to attend, the arrangement was modified, and the grounds will be re-opened this evening and Saturday evening from nine o'clock until eleven. To-morrow evening the Masonic Ball comes in the way, and the Fair will therefore be closed after half-past seven.

The main entrance to the ground is from a gateway directly opposite the Secretariat Tower. Crossing Rotten Row, visitors will enter the inner circle in which the Fair is located. Triple Gothic arches form an appropriately handsome entrance, but behind these the utilitarian element asserts itself amid artistic beauty. Tell-tale turnstile gates are concealed beneath the tent to which the arches lead, and every person who passes them must pay. As a rule those who assist in the management of a bazaar or fair of this description are furnished with a talisman which acts like the words "Open Sesame," wherever the holder may elect to use them. But in this respect the present undertaking furnishes a notable exception. Every lady, no matter how great her efforts, or how extensive her contributions towards the vast funds of beautiful stock, has made manifest how, with her, the work has, indeed, been a "labour of love" by subscribing for a season ticket in the ordinary manner, an act which is worthy of the highest praise and widest emulation. Leaving the entrance objects of interest present themselves on either hand in rapid succession. Of course, the proper thing to do is to visit, first of all, the handsome darbar tent, standing away on the left, in the centre of all the stalls, where H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay have their stalls, and then gradually to work round on either side, or rather on both sides in succession, to visit the heavily laden stalls which are ranged all round.

Tall Venetian masts, with elegant bannerettes streaming from them, stand at proper intervals all round the ground, and charming fairy-grottos, with walls of verdant moss and vast collections of pretty foliage plants, many-coloured flowers and dainty bouquets, offer here and there a pleasant resting place for the visitor. High overhead tall masts support electric lights, which after nightfall lend a dazzling lustre to the scene, and throw deep but pleasing shadows in the floral grottos. Away to the right is Lady Morland's *Café Chantant*, capacious enough to accommodate some hundreds. The organisation of an attraction of this kind was a remarkably happy idea. At the same time it was one which most people, however capable, would have shrunk from. To provide a different musical entertainment for three successive evenings was a task enough to daunt the most enterprising. But Lady Morland, alone and unaided, worked with heart and soul, and her unflagging efforts have secured musical programmes and efficient vocalists such as was never anticipated, in addition to making all the arrangements for the supply of the necessary coffee and refreshments. A large highly decorated tent, of the shamiana shape, encloses the ground, while numerous doors and a neatly arranged interstice between the roof and sides affords ample means of ventilation. Mrs. Pottinger's theatre stands close at hand. A well-constructed stage with all appropriate flats and furniture stands on the side towards the sea, while tiny tents on either side furnish convenient dressing-rooms for the artistes. This, too, is in every way well suited for its purpose, and the management in its construction has paid special attention to the recommendations of the most experienced theatrical architects in the provision of efficient means of egress in case of emergency. Not far away is the stand for the massed bands of the garrison, and on the extreme right is an admirably constructed riding school, in which the Bombay Light Horse and the men of H. E. the Governor's Body-guard will furnish a programme of military sports. It is a riding school of full dimensions, to which the men of the Light Horse have not been accustomed, but so great a degree of efficiency have they attained that a creditable performance may be expected.

The massed bands comprise not less than 130 musicians, and judging from their performances at rehearsals during the past few weeks it is certain that the musical portion of the entertainment will be in every way worthy of the occasion. An advertisement in to-day's paper sets out at length the multiplicity of attractions which have been provided for the patrons of the Fair. In addition to the musical ride by the members of the Bombay Light Horse, and the Volunteer assault-at-arms, there will be mounted sports by H. E. the Governor's Body-guard, and to neither of these entertainments will extra charge be made. Professor Boby's phantasmagorial exhibition will also be open free of extra cost, so that the attractions of the Fair are truly suitable to the means of all visitors. It is only at the Theatre, the *Cafe Chantant*, the Wax-works and the Fishponds that visitors will be required to pay extra, yet it is optional whether these be patronised or not. The theatrical programmes embrace an extensive series of plays, including among others (by Mrs. Pottinger's company) "Second Thoughts," "Cut off with a shilling" (with banjo and dance,) "The Blind Beggars," and "The Doleful Tale of Muggamachadda." The Victoria Parsee Company's programme includes "Love in a Tub," "the Doctor's Daughters," and a Parsee Pantomime. There will also be a "Hall of Mystery" and other shows, and refreshments, of which there will be an ample provision, supplied from Mr. Peliti's establishment.

The Fair will be opened at 4-30 o'clock this evening.

THE WOES OF TENT-DWELLERS IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Perhaps the next most unpleasant experience to a storm at sea is one in tents, and in some respects the latter is the worse of the two. We listen with philosophical indifference to the crash of crockery in the ship's pantry, knowing that the good old "P. and O." can afford to replace it ; but our sensations are widely different when we see our own pet lamp blown off the table—the lamp which we bought at old——'s sale for Rs. 40, (and heard afterwards that it had only cost Rs. 35 when new !) Nor is it pleasant when Rama comes in and says that what he calls the "piltar" has been smashed to bits, and we reflect sorrowfully that we have not yet paid Treacher for it. Worse than all, in moving the camp sideboard away from the shipping kanâts, the top shelf gives way, and smash goes every bit of glass we have. Whiskey and potash out of tea cups, or oil-butti tumblers is not a refreshing prospect !

These and other troubles, incidental to atmospheric disturbances, are bad enough when they occur, as they ordinarily do, once or perhaps twice during the "fair season." But this year the weather in Guzerat has been wholly abnormal. Since the beginning of December we have had heavy rain on five different occasions, and by the irony of fate, tent and travelling allowances have been cut down just when we can least afford to lose them.

It is rather hard, too, that the Inspector-General of Weather-cocks has taken so little notice of this abnormal weather. Our misfortunes would be less hard to bear if some record of them appeared in the meteorological reports to attract public sympathy with the

Feb. 6. WASHED OUT.

There has been continual rioting in the district round Chinanful in China, and the property of the Catholic and Protestant missionaries has been destroyed. A ferment has also arisen in Shantang against foreigners.

Sir Henry Daly has been adopted as the Liberal Unionist candidate for the seat at Dundee, vacant through the resignation of Mr. Lacaita. Sir Henry contested the seat at the General Election, but was beaten by a majority of more than two to one.

Small-pox was still raging in Hongkong, when the last mail left, but the spread of the disease had been somewhat checked. An attempt was being made to coerce natives into obeying the orders issued for lessening the chances of contagion. The natives were parading the streets to chase away the evil spirits, and as permission was granted them to fire unlimited crackers some good may result therefrom in destroying the germs of the disease.

Floriline —For the Teeth and Breath.— A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road London.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Calcutta Mounted Rifles in their camp at Ballygunge are doing good work, and will, no doubt, receive their reward when inspected in a day or two by General Purvis. Out of some 75 members of the corps, there has been an average attendance of 60 in camp. On Sunday many visitors attended church parade, including the Lieutenant-Governor and party.

The Burma Medal is being distributed after all, though one can well understand the reluctance of the authorities about issuing it. It is simply the old pre-Mutiny medal over again with a clasp, and as such the legend is the bare "Victoria Regina." The omission of the title of Empress in a decoration designed to commemorate what the Horse Guards have called a purely Indian business is of course gracefully conspicuous at the first glance. It seems incredible (says an up-country paper) that economy can have been the motive, for the casting of a new die could not possibly have been made an appreciable expense.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yate was expected to leave Khamiab on the 28th ultimo for Charjui with Major Peacocke and the Russian party. The escort were to start on the return march to India on the same day.

Captain L. A. McClintock, H. Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division.

Colonels F. Gadsden, J. W. Orr and A. C. Hay, Madras Staff Corps, have been admitted to Colonel's allowances.

The officers who have passed the final examination of the Staff College, and whose regiments are in India, are to hold themselves in readiness to embark for India some time this month, and they will complete the course prescribed by the Staff College regulations in this country.

Surgeon-Major R. T. Buchanan, Medical Staff, is retiring from the Service.

A return showing the progress of the Bombay Native Army in carrying out the annual course of musketry up to the 31st December, 1887, has been published, from which we find that the 2nd Bombay Lancers heads the Cavalry Regiments with 177 marksmen out of 532 men exercised, and a figure of merit of 97·04. This regiment has also the best shooting troop, C, with a figure of 110·86. The 3rd Cavalry is next with 96 marksmen in 552 men exercised, for a figure of 88·76, while the 5th Cavalry has the modest number of 4 marksmen in 285 men exercised with a figure of merit of 64·88. This, however, is much superior to the figure of merit of the scientific sappers, 279 of whom have executed the cavalry course of musketry for six marksmen and a figure of merit of 58·57 ! The 13th Bombay Infantry is at the top of the infantry list with a figure of merit of 129·33, and 104 marksmen out of 705 men exercised ; the 3rd Belooch Regiment with 173 men exercised, a figure of merit of 126·58, and 21 marksmen is second, and the 2nd Belooch Regiment, the good shooting 29th, is third, with 585 men exercised, 74 marksmen and 124·04 figure of merit. The 10th Regiment with 606 men exercised, a figure of merit of 103·27 and 11 marksmen is the worst shooting infantry corps. The 14th Bombay Infantry is exempted from musketry on account of line building, and the 1st Lancers, 7th, 23rd, 25th and 27th Infantry are unaccounted for owing to their being on service in Burma. The best individual shot is Havildar Shaik Curreem of the 9th Regiment, with a score of 193, and D Company, 13th Regiment, commanded by Subadar Major Mhendoo Khan, is the best shooting company, with an average of 137·02.

The question of the introduction of the Station Hospital system for native troops in the Madras Presidency, suggested by the Finance Committee, has been definitely settled. The Surg.-General with the Government of India was all along opposed to this system, holding that, in the smaller cantonments, it would increase and not diminish the expense. He pointed out that the Station Hospital system was only suitable for European troops and not native. The Surgeon-General H. M.'s Forces, Bengal, on the other hand, advocated the measure, while the Surgeon-General H. M.'s Forces in this Presidency held the views of the Surgeon-General with the Government of India. The Government of India, in the face of these objections, have decided not to disturb the existing regimental system of hospitals for native troops in this Presidency.

English visitors are rapidly leaving Calcutta. The Duke and Duchess of Montrose left for up-country on Sunday night, and Sir Edward and Lady Walter were among the passengers by the P. and O. steamer sailing on Sunday for England.

The Pope has received 41,000 chasubles among his Jubilee gifts, many of them being of gold and richly jewelled, and there is a huge Bible, sent by the King and Queen of Saxony, with gold binding and clasps, which is valued at £3,000. The monks at Chartreuse have presented his Holiness with £20,000 in cash, and a rose of diamonds, which came from South America, is valued at £25,000. The Jubilee has been a fine "boom," for the value of the gifts is estimated at three-and-a-half millions sterling.

Telegrams just received in Calcutta from Dundee report that the jute mills there are going on short time. This is supposed to be a ruse to depress the jute market. In Calcutta, as the industry is in a flourishing state, it is improbable that the mill owners will discontinue energetic working now when they refused to curtail under the pressure of adversity. The present situation of the trade is marked by large extensions of mills and the re-opening of long-closed works.

The Lieutenant-Governor at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council drew attention to the slow progress—if it can be called progress—that had been made with the Municipal Consolidation Bill. Only four out of 400 sections had been dealt with up to the present, and at the current rate of working some 200 meetings would have to take place before the measure could be passed. On Saturday it was resolved that the raising of the number of commissioners from 75 to 80 or reducing it to 60 was inadvisable. The proposal to give votes to graduates was also negatived.

It is generally said of the French that they are not a sporting nation, but an incident which occurred in a churchyard near Paris, the other day, would seem to show that the notion is not entirely well founded. A funeral was taking place, when a hare suddenly made its appearance on the scene, and at once the beadle and the mourners started in wild pursuit. After an exciting chase the beadle managed to knock the animal over by hurling his baton of office at it, and the hare was secured. It is sad to learn that the beadle's sporting tastes got him into trouble, for the local magistrate fined him thirty francs for killing game with prohibited arms.

It is officially notified that the an extraordinary meeting of Bass, Ratcliffe, & Gretton (Limited), held at Burton-on-Trent on December 23, a special resolution was passed, confirmed subsequently at an extraordinary general meeting, for the voluntary winding up of the firm—Lord Burton, Richard Ratcliffe, John Gretton, Robert Ratcliffe, and John Clay being appointed liquidators for the winding up. The *Central News* says it is reported that the winding up of this great brewery firm, which is the largest in the world, has been effected in order that the business may be turned into a limited liability, the shares to be offered for public subscription. It is rumoured that the capital to be asked will amount to either ten or twelve millions.

Few people will be surprised to hear anything bad of rats. Nevertheless, it was our general impression that the catalogue of their vices has been exhausted ; but this is a mistake. They have broken out in a new line, says the Lahore paper. The other day they bored a hole through two 50-gallon casks of whisky, and from time to time drank off the contents, knowing that the casks had lain in the custom-house for some time, and that, consequently, suspicion would be directed to the officials. They were so deep and artful, too, that after boring the hole, and taking what they wanted, they used to block it up, and make everything right as before, so as to defy detection ; and they have so far succeeded in their design, that people can be found who suspect that it was the officials who drank the liquor, and not the rats. And this is how honest men are maligned.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"A Shareholder" in his letter in your issue of to-day states, that during the half-years ending December 1885 and June 1886, the Bombay Ice Company made a profit of Rs. 1,72,856. A reference to the Reports for the abovenamed periods will show that the Company did not make anything like that sum. Your correspondent has evidently taken the total balances at profit and loss account for those half-years, and has not deducted therefrom the two balances brought forward from the previous half-years, which of course gives an erroneous result.

Your correspondent impugns the *bona fides* of our offer, and considers it as "placing a further fine of Rs. 9,100 on the unfortunate shareholders." We repudiate this suggestion ; the offer which we have made is one which the shareholders can either accept or reject as they think fit. Having regard to the circumstances with which the Company has at present to contend, we think the offer a decidedly beneficial one for the Company, otherwise we should not have made it ; and if the shareholders desire to ascertain for themselves whether it is beneficial or not, they should consider it in relation to actual facts, and not in relation to fictions such as those which we have pointed out in "A Shareholder's letter.—Yours, &c.,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Feb 8.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to "A Shareholder's" letter that appeared in your columns this morning, I also have received a copy of the Directors' report and have looked into the accounts. Although I, in common with every other shareholder, am disappointed at the present condition of the Company, I cannot allow "A Shareholder's" remarks to remain before the public as representing its true position.

It is a great pity that any one should presume to criticise accounts in a public newspaper without being competent to do so. "A Shareholder's" suggestions are to a certain extent good, but are enfeebled in consequence of his want of knowledge in analysing figures. I will now proceed to shew exactly how the matter stands, and I have no more information at my disposal than "A Shareholder" had. The Ice Co. in the half-year ended 31st December 1885 had a balance of profit amounting to Rs. 82,708, in which was included Rs. 50,440 brought done from the previous half-year. In the next half-year the balance was Rs. 90,141, including Rs. 48,024 brought down. We have therefore balances of ......Rs. 82,708

	and „	90,141
		1,72,849
And brought down to be deducted... }	Rs. 50,440 „ 48,024	98,464
		74,385

If therefore the agents had received 10 per cent. commission, they would not have received Rs. 17,284, but Rs. 7,438. Again, if "A Shareholder" had investigated the accounts further he would have seen that the commission paid to the agents at 3 per cent. was Rs. 1,263 and Rs. 968, or Rs. 2,231 in all. By rule of three, this at 10 per cent. is Rs. 7,438. As regards the principle of the agents' offer we think shareholders of most concerns prefer paying a percentage on profits to a large fixed charge.

Why does your correspondent go back to 1885 and 1889 when the Company prospered without opposition and the profits were large ?

If the present proposal of the agents would place the Company in the same position as then and enable it to pay the former handsome dividends would not every other shareholder gladly accept it ? The agents have voluntarily offered to reduce the fixed charge, because the Company is fighting an opposition company, which is not required.

Your correspondent has overlooked this fact entirely and censures where he ought to praise.

In saying "the agents had the articles altered," &c., your correspondent would infer that the agents can increase or decrease their remuneration at will. This is of course not so, as all such things have twice to be sanctioned by the shareholders.

I trust I have shewn that your correspondent is wrong in fact and in principle, and I shall be glad if he will in future refrain from depreciating incorrectly in the public press property in which I am interested.

PAUL PRY.

MAHOMEDAN RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.

The Berhampur correspondent of the *Evening News*, writing on the 2nd instant, says that the orthodox Hanifi and heterodox Wahabi sections of the Sunni Sect of Mahomedans, had a hot religious controversy there, the point at issue being the authoritativeness of the later commentators or exponents of the Koran. The correspondent writes :—

> The Hanifites hold, that not only the Koran and the Hadiz or teachings of Mahomed but also the later commentaries such as those of Hanifa, Safi, &c., are infallible guides in matters of faith. The Wahabees admit this claim in respect of the Koran and the Hadiz ; but they deny the obligatory force of the commentaries of the Imaums. To settle this difference was the object of this polemical tournament. Both the orthodox Hanifites and the schismatic Wahabees invited learned Moulvies from different parts of the country to support their respective positions ; and more than four thousand Mahomedans assembled to witness the imposing spectacle, and watch the turns of the controversy. Arbitrators or umpires were selected, and both parties engaged, by an instrument in writing, to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, who are all pleaders of the local bar and the Hindoos. This last fact has been interpreted in certain quarters as an unequivocal recognition of and homage to, the superiority of the Hindoo intellect ; but, however, flattering such an interpretation may be to Hindoos, it is not correct. Hindoos were selected only because Mahomedan arbitrators must necessarily sympathize with one or other the parties, and thus vitiate their award by bias or leave the dispute where it was. The arbitrators held their sittings under a huge shamiana, while the Moulvies delivered speeches in support of the tenets of the party to which they severally belonged. The arbitrators have not, as yet, delivered judgment ; but the enlightened opinion of the town is, that the Wahabees have had the best of the fight and left the field with flying colours. It is proposed to publish the award of the arbitrators when it is given.

Are Government servants free to obtain leave of absence for the purpose of taking up other employment ? When it is done with the sanction of a Departmental superior, the practice is held to be free from objection. But it is now ruled (1) that no head of an office should employ, either temporarily or permanently, an officer belonging to another establishment, without the previous consent of the officer on whose establishment he is at the time borne. (2.) It shall be incumbent upon an officer employed under Government, whether on leave or not, before accepting other employment, either to resign his previous appointment, or to obtain the consent of his Departmental superior to his accepting such employment. If such consent is not obtained, either previously or in due course, the officer renders himself liable to be discharged from his previous appointment, and to lose the benefit of his previous service for pension.

At the prize distribution at the Free Church Institution on Saturday, Sir Charles Aitchison, who presided, took occasion to refer to a visit he paid to the Institution thirty years ago, when he met Dr. Duff, then hard at work. He went on to say that in nothing was Dr. Duff's greatness better shown than in his plan for the education of India. In an address made in the early days or his career he emphatically asserted that to impart knowledge without religion would be the greatest blunder and would give rise to a class of "discontented restless agitators," and the experience of half a century had proved the correctness of his prophetic words, which simply embodied an old and familiar truth. An instance of the highest intelligence unrestrained by a sense of moral obligation was the devil himself. That place was not merely an educational institution, it was a Missionary College. Its teachers had before them the difficult task of reconstruction, and the students under the privilege of that kind of training might, by the grace of God, expect to reap a reward compared with which all intellectual honour s were small.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The usual meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presiding. Besides the chairman, there were present Captain Sir Henry Morland, Sir Frank Souter, Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banaji, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER

Mr. J. W. Smith, the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge of drainage, having been temporarily promoted to the place of the Executive Engineer, during Mr. Walton's absence on leave, the Municipality had advertised for applications from persons wishing to serve as an assistant engineer in the department. About two dozen applications have been received, and at the meeting of the Council yesterday, it was discussed whether the question of selecting some of the best men from among the candidates should be left, in the first instance, with a committee, or whether the papers relating to the matter should be circulated among all the members in succession. It was urged that the latter course would cause much delay.

Sir Henry Morland proposed, and Mr. Sayani seconded, that a committee be appointed to consider, in consultation with the Acting Municipal Commissioner, the applications that had been received for the temporary appointment of assistant engineer. The committee to select and submit for the Town Council's decision such names as they considered most eligible.

The chairman moved an amendment, which was seconded by Dr. Cowasji, that all the applications received for the post be circulated to the whole of the Town Council, and that the selection of the suitable candidate be proceeded with that day fortnight.

On a division, the amendment having found only three supporters, was lost, and Sir Henry Morland's proposition was carried.

On the motion of Dr. Waters, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, the following committee was appointed to consider the question :—The chairman, Colonel Merewether, Sir Henry Morland, and Mr. Sayani.

A PRAYER FOR SANITARY IMPROVEMENT

Some discussion arose on a petition from residents of Borebhat Lane, praying that the sanitary condition of the lane may be improved. The petitioners complained of the nuisance caused by filthy cesspools in that locality.

The Acting Commissioner explained that the people in that lane could not be relieved of the nuisance until the completion of the Queen's Road sewerage. The work had been already sanctioned by the Corporation, and it would soon be taken in hand. The whole work would be finished in about three years.

Mr. Banaji : How long do you think the people in this lane will have to wait before they obtained the relief they seek ?

The Acting Commissioner replied that he could not tell when this particular street would be relieved of the nuisance.

The chairman said that the petitioners might be informed that the nuisance would be done away with when the Queen's Road sewerage was completed.

Mr. Khote suggested to the Municipal Commissioner to complete the work in connection with Borebhat Lane as early as possible, having regard to the nuisance from which the inhabitants there were suffering.

It was resolved that the petition be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of report which, when received, it was decided to forward to the Corporation for their information.

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

A suit has been filed by Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy against the Corporation for the recovery of damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of his being prevented from rebuilding his chawl at Erskine Road markets, and from using it as a market.

It was resolved, on the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, to authorise the Acting Commissioner to instruct the Municipal solicitors to defend the suit.

TOWN DUTY REFUNDS.

The Acting Commissioner had asked for sanction to be given to the issue of the following notification :—"The Municipal Corporation of Bombay having reduced the town duty to be levied on grain of all sorts, during the year commencing 1st April, 1888, from the existing scale of five annas to two annas per candy, it is hereby notified that the refunds of the duty will be allowed at the rate of five annas per candy on all grain exported up to and including 14th April, 1888 ; while in the case of all grain exported on and after the 15th idem refunds will be allowed at the new rate of annas two per candy."

On the motion of Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, the sanction asked for was granted.

The Council then adjourned.

WHOLESALE MURDERS IN HUNGARY.

A peasant woman from Csoka, being desirous of joining the religious sects of the Nazareans went to see one of the priests residing at Zeuta. Proselytes have to make a full confession of their past sins extending over their whole lives. That of the new convert ran thus :—

I have had eight children and have killed them all. My first, a boy named Victor, born in 1874, was four months old when he died. Another was born in 1879. I forgot what we called him, but he did not live more than a few days. On February 29, 1880, I had twins, Peter and Rosa. I killed them a week after their birth. My daughter Jubana was born April 11, and was dead two days later. Agnes, of whom I was confined on March, 29, 1882 also lived only a few days. On May 5th, 1883, I again had twins. One was still-born, and I killed the other a month afterwards. My last child came in May 1884. I disposed of it in two days. I poisoned all my children with a decoction of poppies. They were all previously baptised. I did not want any children. My husband knew nothing of what I had done. I lived on bad terms with him and wanted to vex him.

The woman was at once handed over to the authorities, before whom she renewed her confession.

THE WAR HORSES OF THE POWERS.

Given the important *roles* which cavalry and artillery play in the art of modern warfare, it may be interesting to know the total number of animals which the leading countries of the world can throw into the field of battle. Here, according to the latest statistics, is the list :—

Russia, 21,570,000 horses ; America, 9,500,000 ; The Argentine Republic, 4,000,000 ; Austria, 3,500,000 ; Germany, 3,350,000 ; France, 2,800,000 horses and 300,000 mules ; Britain 2,790,000 horses ; Canada, 2,624,000 horses ; Spain, 680,000 horses and 2,300,000 mules ; Italy, 2,000,000 horses ; Belgium, 383,000 ; Denmark, 316,000 ; Australia, 301,000 ; Holland, 125,000 ; and Portugal, 88,000 horses and 50,000 mules.

Mr. George Routledge, at a complimentary dinner in London, the other day, told the story of fifty years of most active publishing ; how he began at Carlisle when parcels came by a mail coach from London ; how 30,000 copies of the "Colleen Bawn" were sold during the performance at the Adelphi, 100,000 copies of Grant's "Romance of War ;" how in 1852 "Uncle Tom's Cabin" sold at the rate of 10,000 copies a day ; how he paid a royalty of 2d. a copy on "Queechy," and sold 60,000 ; how in 1853 he engaged with the late Lord Lytton "to pay him a sum of £20,000 for a term of ten years," and how "the agreement was carried out to the letter ;" how the firm then purchased from the present Lord Lytton "all the copyrights and plant." Mr. Routledge said "We have for this author's works nearly paid the sum of £40,000." He spent £1,000 upon the illustrations of an edition of Longfellow's poetical works, and gave £1,000 to Mr. Howard Stainton for editing an edition of Shakespeare, the plant of the work costing £10,000. He sold 10,000 copies of Rarey's "Horse Taming," and appears by so doing to have spoilt Rarey's ten-guinea lectures. The copy was brought from New York by a gentleman, who got £326 for his trip. Mr. Routledge gave Longfellow £1,000 for his "New England Tragedies," and £500 for his "Dante." In conclusion, Mr. Routledge said, "For fifty years I can say I have published 100 books each year, or two a week.

The Allahabad paper puts in a definite form rumours which have been current regarding the kind of life led by Holkar at Indore :—"A crisis will ere long occur in the Indore State unless Maharaja Holkar chooses to set his house in order and live like a reasonable and reputable person. We understand that he does no work whatever, and that his whole time is given to the society of persons of whose character the less said the better to ears polite. He has quarrelled with all his relations and receives no visitors, not even his Minister, Dewan Raghonath Rao, a man of worth and high attainments, who does his best to prevent matters coming to a deadlock. But he is anxious to leave the sinking ship, as are all officials of any character. The Maharaja is entirely in the hands of astrologers, and there are not three days in a fortnight on which he is not afraid to take action for fear of the anger of the stars. That his abject superstition is taken advantage of by his shameless favourities for their own interest is a matter of course, and the scandal which the personal habits of Holkar and his absolute neglect of his State duties produce will ere long necessitate the active interference of Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Principality, 1,698 tons, Captain J. Jones sails to-day for the Diamond Islands, in ballast.

The s s Hindoo, sailed yesterday for Cutch Mandvie, laden with cargo and with 250 deck passengers on board.

The s s Bhownagar, will sail for her usual destination this morning with a general cargo and about fifty deck passengers on board.

The Asiatic line steamer Peshwa, Captain J Carson, sails to-day for Coast ports and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and with 8 deck passengers.

The s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Stewart, brought to Bombay yesterday a cargo of timber from Moulmein, which port she cleared on the 26th ultimo.

The B I steamer Simla, Captain W Major for Coast and Calcutta, will sail this morning. She carries the following passengers:—Rev F Rehin, for Calicut; and ten deck for various ports.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Calder, Captain J Cormack, which arrived in port yesterday morning, from the Persian Gulf, had on board a general cargo, 120 chests of opium and 28 cases petroleum. She had also one first-class and about 57 deck passengers on board.

The s s Elton, 1,708 tons, Captain R Campbell, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Middlesbro' (Jan 3), laden with a cargo of railway materials for the railway companies, her Agents being J Mackintosh & Co. She encountered heavy weather from England as far as Malta; but from the latter port down she had a fine passage. She also brought on board four deck passengers from Suez.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8th February, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Orion	1933	P. Mattiazzi	A	J. Janni & Co.
„ Armenia	2218	G. Read	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Khiva	1452	C. F. Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Verona	1865	W. D. Mudie	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Cyphrenes	1309	J. W. Kelly	E	E. Bates & Co.
„ Rockcliff	1496	J. L. Baxter	F	C. Eduljee.
„ Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bisagno	1506	A. Voznargo	H J	Bozzoni Esqr.
„ Brookfield	1599	Reynolds	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Navirano	2157	Bergemann	K L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verreill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ C. Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kt. Errant	2286	J. J. G. Mathews	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ B. Tower	1484	J. Wilson	P	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Europa	1432	R. Jones	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ R. Harrowing	..	A. T. Hughson	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Elton (s)	Campbell	Middlesbro', Jan. 3.
	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Moulmein, Jan. 26.
	Calder (s)	Cormack	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Kate Thomas	Williams	Akyab.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvie.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday:—

Steamer Simla, Major, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Peshwa, Carson, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
Ship Principality, Jones, for the Diamond Islands.

The following vessels were entered for home and other ports yeserday:—

Steamer Verona, for London and Marseilles.
„ Titania, for China.
„ Kt. of St. John, for Genoa, Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
„ Bagdad, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Calder, for the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
3	Amphitrite s	Brackenburg	Middlesbro' Dec. 21.
	Huntington s		Bombay, Jan. 24.
4	Conqueror	Lethrop	New York, Oct. 4.
	Nubia s	Knox	Liverpool, Dec. 22.
	Mount Lebanon s.	Ellecott	Aden, Jan. 20.
	Goalpara s	Black	Bombay, Jan. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3.—Steamers Sirsa, Malda, Maharaja, Coconada, Regius, Nuddea and Nevasa. Ship Gilroy. Barque Esterprise.

Feb. 4.—Barques Fez Rohoman and Rosebud.

DAILY EXPORTS—February 7.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—300 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 25 bales hemp, D Chhagunlal; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 17 bales wool, S Dosoomal, and 66 bales wool, Eleji Sewji.

Europa s—188 bales cotton dropping, A D Moodlier and Co; 210 cwts castor oil, J Fachiri and 21 bales wool, G H Adamji.

New York.

Armenia s—3 bales woollen carpets, Lang, Moir and Co.

For London.

Sutlej s—10 cwts ivory, N G Hoosein and 6 bales woollen carpets, R Baboolal and A Careem.

For Dunkirk.

Europa s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, Wm. Bell and Co.

For Antwerp.

Yesso s—246 cwts groundnuts, and 100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 320 cwts groundnuts, the Bombay Co, Ld; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros and 1,999 cwts groundnuts and 1,999 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

For Marseilles.

Worsely Hall s,—5,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

Brookfield s,—1,500 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—4,000 cwts wheat and 1,998 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Trieste.

Kt Errant s—6 bales cotton, Lang, Moir & Co

Clan Murray s—400 cwts myrabolums, Punnett & Co.

For Venice.

Kt Errant s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell & Co.

For Kobe.

Khiwa s—100 bales twist, J D Sassoon & Co; 309 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co and 75 bales twist, Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Yokohama.

Khiwa s—220 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Khiwa s—60 bales twist, S Abhraham; 200 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, D P Marker; 8 bales shirtings and T cloth, Lyon and Co; 300 bales twist, Eboordin and Co; 225 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 20, bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 150 bales twist, the Anglo-Indian S and W Co; 498 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 170 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebbram and 202 bales twist, N J Abhraham.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist and 347 cwts sandal wood, Ramji Kanji and 150 bales twist, C Chhotalal.

For Shanghai.

Khiwa s—90 bales twist, S Abhraham; 100 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, and 25 bales long cloth, D Sassoon and Co; 913 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, N J, Abhraham and 75 bales twist' S Abhraham.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·016
Temperature of the Air	75·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	64·3
Relative humidity of Air	·693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	66·1
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	269

* From midnight to midnight.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—February 5.

Richardson, Vet Surgeon, Bombay, A V D, on sick leave, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—February 8.

Lockhart-Mure, Lt, Bombay, Poona Horse, to rejoin to Sirur.

Nathan, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Simla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 9th February, 1888.

1. There will be Battalion drill for cadets on Saturday morning, 11th instant, at 7 a.m., under the Adjutant. Uniform red, special teams will leave Victoria Gardens and Prince's Dock at 6-15 a.m.

2. The Brigade parade will be held on Friday, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m.

3. There will be no class for sword drill or Proficiency certificates this week.

4. There will be no Commandant's parade on Saturday afternoon, the 11th instant.

5. The range will be reserved as far as possible for "F" Company on the 15th, 16th, 22nd and 23rd instant. It is hoped that this will not interfere with the regular class firing.

6. No. 2426 Vol. John Neuberg having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to "C" Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified:—

7. There will be a Riding School for the Troop this morning at 7 a.m. Full dress with bandoliers.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

MADRAS.

Jail Amalgamation in Madras.—As the District Magistrates of the Kistna, South Canara, and Vizagapatam districts have expressed themselves in favour of the proposed amalgamation of the sub-jails at Guntur, Mangalore, and Vizagapatam, respectively, with the district jails at those places, Government have ordered that the measure be at once carried out, and the Inspector-General of Police has been called upon to report what reductions of the district force in each case will be possible, consequent on the abolition of these sub-jails. The suggested abolition of the sub-jail at Madura has, on the recommendation of the District Magistrate, been abandoned, as it was found that no saving would accrue from its amalgamation with the district jail, whilst much inconvenience and risk in case of an epidemic in the town, might result were such a measure carried out. It has also been decided to retain the sub-jails at Russellkonda and Berhampore, as their abolition would not result in any saving.—*Times.*

The Bridge across the Gadilam.—As the construction of the masonry bridge across the Poniar River to the north of Cuddalore on the road to Pondicherry, and of the girder bridge across the Gadilam, the collective estimates for which amount to Rs. 3,32,000, are works of some magnitude, the District Board consider that the supervision of them, in addition to his ordinary duties, would be more than the Local Fund Engineer could conveniently cope with, and they consequently requested that arrangements might be made to put both works in hand at the same time, and that a special officer of some standing and attainments might be deputed to supervise their construction. Government have coincided with the views of the Board, and are of opinion that the arrangement proposed will probably be the most economical, but before steps can be taken in the matter, they require the District Board and the Municipal Council to show how they are going to provide the required funds, upon receipt of which information, Government will consider what assistance can be afforded them from Provincial funds.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL.

Father Black in Calcutta.—The Rev. Father Black, one of the most gifted preachers in India, drew a large congregation at the Cathedral on Sunday. His sermon dealt with social topics, and was remarkable for some very plain speaking regarding easy-going morality.

Little Sisters of the Poor.—Some Rs. 6,500 are expected to be realised from the recent St. Xavier Fair in aid of the Little Sisters of the Poor His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin attended on Saturday.

Collision in the River.—At 2-30 p.m., on Thursday, a collision took place between the S.S. Africa and the Booldana at a place called Hog River Obelisk, a little below Budge-Budge. Both vessels were proceeding down, the Booldana ahead, followed by the Africa. It is alleged that the former suddenly took a turn, and the Africa not being able to stop in time, her stem piece ran into the Booldana, both vessels taking the bank. They both, however, got off on Friday, the Africa returning to port leaking, and the Booldana proceeding on her voyage uninjured. Some of the rivets on the stem piece of the Africa have started, and the stem piece is twisted near and below the water line. She is now off No. 5 jetty, leaking slightly, and discharging cargo, which is uninjured, and the Port Commissioners' fire engine is alongside pumping her out.—*Englishman.*

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 28th of January there were 227 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 262 deaths, and the death-rate was 31·5 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 16 from cholera 17 from dysentery, 65 from fevers, 22 from tetanus, and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—2 Non-Asiatics, 6 Mixed Races, 169 Hindus, 47 Mahomedans, and 3 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 28th of January was 227, against 262 and 265 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 54. There were 16 deaths from cholera, against 19 and 82 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 65 and 26, respectively, against 80 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·3 per mille per annum against 22·5, the mean of the last five years.

Calcutta Municipal Bill.—At Saturday's sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Kally Nath Mitter's amendment to the Calcutta Municipal Bill proposing to raise the number of Commissioners to 80, and Mr. Irving's amendment proposing to reduce the number to 60 were both negatived. The number consequently stands at 75. The proposal to give votes to graduates of the Calcutta University was also negatived. At the close of the sitting, which lasted till nearly six o'clock in the evening, the President said that the Council had occupied two Saturdays in debating and setting only four sections of the Bill. At this rate, as the measure contained 400 sections, it would take more than 200 Saturdays to settle the bill. He proposed that the Council should sit next Saturday from eleven o'clock in the morning to the evening, with half-an-hour for lunch.

QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN TO BE EXILED.

Queen Isabella of Spain has been informed that she cannot any longer be permitted to reside in Spain. The disagreeable duty of communicating the decision of the Government to the Queen-Dowager was entrusted to Senor Sagasta, and it is said he performed it with tact and consideration.

Queen Isabella cannot forget that her mother, the Queen-Regent Christina, was more than once overthrown and exiled, only to be recalled and replaced on the throne by ambitious Generals, and she has entertained hopes of repeating this chapter of Spanish history. Her frequent interviews with certain restless politicians and Generals, chiefly those belonging to the so-called New Reform Party, and her intrigues with palace functionaries, attracted the attention of the Queen-Regent, who informed her Ministers that it was impossible for two Queens, with antagonistic interests, to reside in the same capital.

Shortly afterwards Marshal Martinez Campos obtained proof and particulars of an actual plot for placing Isabella on the throne, nominally as Queen-Regent, during her grandson's long minority. Campos informed the Government, and rendered valuable assistance in other ways.

Some of the palace officials implicated in the plot have been removed.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT AND THE IRISH CHIEF SECRETARY.

The Dublin papers publish an account of the circumstances under which Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has been deprived of his clothes in the jail in Galway. It is stated that on the 14th ult. he was deprived of the overcoat which he brought with him to prison, and that to resent this action he threw off the prison clothes and demanded his own suit, which was refused. He then wrapped a blanket round, and paced the cell for the remainder of the day. The visiting justices saw the prisoner in his cell, and Mr. Blunt is said to have made a statement to them of his treatment and the action of the authorities in taking his great coat, and also insisted upon relating an interview which he recently had with Mr. Balfour. The visiting justices made the following recommendations:—That the prisoner be removed to a better room with a fire, that his coat be restored to him, and that he be supplied with a Bible and writing materials in his own room. These recommendations were afterwards carried out.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. BALFOUR.

The *Freeman's Journal* publishes the following statement in which some extraordinary charges are made by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt against Mr. Balfour:—

> On Friday the governor, with the chief warder, entered my cell and informed me that he had a painful duty to perform, as he had received positive orders from the Prison Board to deprive me of my great coat, if necessary by force; that there were two ways by either of which he would do it—by the head warder using nominal force, or by a number of warders who would use actual force for the purpose. I replied that, to save trouble. I would not actively resist, and on the threat of violence I gave up the coat. While absolving the prison officials from blame, I consider I am suffering personal persecution, and, fearing I might be removed to some other prison were I would not have the same safeguards for my life as, owing to the honourable character of the officers, I have in this prison, I feel bound to explain to you the circumstances on which I found my apprehensions. In September last I was staying at a country house in the south of England, where I found myself in company with Mr. Balfour. We had conversations on the Irish question. He explained to me his ideas about the means to be taken to put down the Home Rule movement. He stated that he considered the whole movement depended on the personal influence of some half-a-dozen men, and that if he could get them out of the way the movement would collapse; that this would be done by means of the Coercion Act by which they would be able to get the leaders into gaol for six months with hard labour. He said the treatment would be very severe—very different from the treatment by Mr. Forster of his prisoners—and would be so severe that those who had not strong health would not be able to support it. With respect to Mr. John Dillon, he said, "I shall be sorry for John Dillon, as he has some good about him. He will have six months, and as he has bad health he will die in prison." I was so much impressed by these statements that when I heard of the Mitchelstown affair I came to Ireland and warned Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien of what was intended. I know Mr. Balfour is aware of this, and I believe he attributes to me John Dillon being out of Ireland when the warrant for his arrest was issued. To this I attribute the virulent character of the prosecution at Portumna. I feel unsafe in Mr. Balfour's hands, and that unless protected by those responsible for the direction of prison discipline I should incur considerable risk of ill-treatment, or perhaps worse.

The *Freeman's Journal* goes on to say:—

> When he concluded Mr. Blunt again asked the justices to allow him to verify the statement. This they, however, declined. He then asked them to remember that in the event of his being removed to another prison he had offered to make this statement on oath. On the justices seeing the cell in which he was confined, they told Mr. Blunt that they would recommend that his great coat should be returned to him, that he should have a better-lighted cell, and that he should get writing materials. On this understanding Mr. Blunt promised to resume the prison clothes until the answer was received to the recommendation of the justices.

MR. BALFOUR SAYS IT IS A "RIDICULOUS LIE."

The Central News having inquired of Mr. Balfour whether there is any ground for the assertions which Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is reported to have made against him, the Chief Secretary for Ireland has replied by telegraph as follows:—"Ridiculous lie. I do not believe Mr. Blunt ever made the assertion.—Balfour."

IT IS NOT A NEW STORY.

The Press Association states that from inquiries made by one of its representatives at Deptford there can be little doubt but that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has on more than one occasion repeated the charges made by him against Mr. Balfour since his incarceration in Galway Goal. The Press Association says:—

> The probabilities of the story are discussed for the first time, as if the subject were new, as perhaps it is to Englishmen generally; but the statement, or a similar one, was made by Mr. Blunt to several persons as long ago as the middle of October, or previously. A gentleman who was acting as the special representative of the Press Association at the evictions on Lord Clanricarde's property at Woodford, in the beginning of October, met Mr. Blunt in the village, and in conversation on the effects of the enforcement of the Crimes Act Mr. Blunt related in somewhat similar words to those quoted by the *Freeman's Journal*, the anecdote there mentioned, and as related to the Press Association's representative. Mr. Blunt's statement was to the effect that while staying at a country house in England during the previous winter he met Mr. Balfour, with whom he was on friendly terms notwithstanding their divergent views on the question of Ireland. In talking with Mr. Balfour Mr. Blunt asked him how he proposed to give effect to the proposals of the Government for a repressive policy. In his reply Mr. Balfour is represented to have expressed the opinion that the Nationalist movement depended on the personal influence of half a dozen men who would no doubt be sent to prison under the Crimes Act, that one or two of them might die in jail, and that then Ireland would be quiet. This statement was made in general conversation by Mr. Blunt to the Press Association's representative. But it was understood that Mr. Blunt did not wish it to be published at that time, Mr. Blunt himself remarking that he did not care to be in personal hostility to Mr. Balfour with whom he had previously been on terms of friendship. A few days after this conversation with Mr. Blunt, on the day after the midnight meeting, the Press Association's special representative was again at Woodford, and he there met Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. The latter, on being questioned as to the probable issue of the prosecution against him, then awaiting appeal, expressed a strong conviction that he would go to jail, and that there he would be subjected to very severe treatment. His ground for this belief, he said, was a statement that Mr. Blunt had made to him a few days before, that the Chief Secretary had told him (Mr. Blunt) in conversation that he would put a few Irish members into prison, and that one or two of them might succumb to the prison treatment. In consequence of this statement of Mr. Blunt to him Mr. O'Brien seemed to be firmly impressed with the idea that Mr. Balfour was determined that he should undergo the most severe and rigorous prison treatment if he were convicted, and this impression led Mr. O'Brien to the determination not to conform to the prison regulations in respect of his clothes and other matters. Mr. Blunt repeated the statement to Mr. Dillon, and the latter was also led thereby to express the strong opinion that Mr. O'Brien would not survive the treatment he believed to be in store for him.
>
> The Press Association states in confirmation of the report it has previously circulated that Mr. Blunt's secretary, Mr. Herbert Vivian, says he has heard him several times narrate substantially that which appeared in to-day's morning papers. So far as he could recollect, it was at a country house in the south of England some time near the beginning of September last. Mr. John Dillon and Mr. W. O'Brien were mentioned by Mr. Blunt as having been pointed out by Mr. Balfour when he indicated his intention with regard to the Irish Nationalist leaders. Mr. Evelyn, M.P. without pledging himself to details, corroborated generally from recollection of conversations with Mr. Blunt the statement of Mr. Vivian. A lady and gentleman residing at Deptford informed our representative that shortly before Chistmas Mr. Blunt dined with them when he recounted what had passed between Mr. Balfour and himself some months previously. The lady did not hesitate to say that Mr. John Dillon's name was expressly mentioned, and that according to Mr. Blunt that honourable gentleman was pointed out by the Irish Secretary as a man not having a strong constitution, and who would probably succumb to the rigour of a six months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act. These statements from four different quarters convey the impression that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, whatever may actually have transpired in conversation between Mr. Balfour and himself was in the habit of referring to the subject, and are confirmatory of the statement made by a special correspondent of the Press Association who met Mr. Blunt at Woodford in October.

Mr. Michael Davitt, writing to the *Freeman's Journal*, says:—

> Mr. Blunt came expressly to Dublin some few months ago to warn, among others, myself of the danger which he believed we incurred. His statement to the Galway visiting justices tallies in every particular with that which he made to me at the time I refer to. Mr. Balfour had told Mr. Blunt that if Wm. O'Brien, John Dillon, T. Harrington, and myself could be got rid of, the movement of the National League would collapse, adding that three of these were men of weak health, who would not long be able to stand the rigorous and constant-application of the Coercion Act.
>
> I believe Mr. Blunt to be incapable of telling an untruth. There is no doubt of the fact that the Chief Secretary *had* a conversation with Mr. Blunt at the time and place referred to. It will, therefore, require something more than the assertion, "a ridiculous lie," to refute the charge which Mr. Blunt makes against Mr. Balfour.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

GERMANY AND THE COASTING TRADE IN CHINA.

A communication, dated the 14th December last, has been received from Mr. Charles Dundas, her Majesty's Consul-General at Hamburg, stating that an announcement has appeared in the public journals to the effect that a German company has just been formed at Hamburg for the purpose of carrying on coasting trade business in China. This would appear to be the first German company established for this purpose. The head office of the company is to be in Hamburg; and it is proposed to purchase four steam vessels, named the "Amoy," "Meggo," "Peking," and "Yangtse," which have hitherto been plying under the British flag, for employment in the new enterprise.

THE COAL MINES OF TONQUIN.

The *Revue Geographique Internationale* contains the following notice on the coal mines of Tonquin:—"A company has just been formed to work the coal mines of Tonquin. The coalfields of Hon-Gay, comprising about 15,000 hectares, including the lots known under the names of Hon-Gay, Ha-Tou, and Cam-Pha, have recently been conceded to it. Mining must commence within four months. The company has a capital of 5,000,000 francs. The production is estimated at 20,000 tons per month, and Chinese miners will be employed. Four steamers belonging to the company will sail regularly between Hai-Phong, Hon-Gay, and Hong Kong."

TOBACCO IN SUMATRA.

The Belgian *Bulletin de Musee Commercial* for the 17th December last, states that the fancy prices obtained this winter by Sumatran tobaccos in the European markets has produced in the Sultanate of Deli a rush similar to that commonly caused by the discovery of gold fields. The exceptional value of the Deli tobacco lies in the delicacy, suppleness, size, and uniform colour of the leaf, which is singularly well adapted for use in covering cigars.

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

A despatch, dated the 29th November last, has been received from Sir F. C. Lascelles, her Majesty's Minister at Bucharest, enclosing an extract from the *Monitorul Oficial* of the 13th November last, giving the text of the Commercial Treaty recently concluded between Turkey and Roumania, and signed at Constantinople on the 10th (22nd) November last.

According to the 7th article, the Treaty was to come into operation on the exchange of ratifications at Constantinople (before the 1st January 1888, old style), and remain in force until the 28th June (10th July) 1891.

THE EXPORT BUSINESS IN BARI AND BARLETTA.

The following is an extract from a report by Mr. E. H. B. Hartwell, her Majesty's Consul at Naples, respecting the non-participation of English firms in export business at the outports of Bari and Barletta:—It is strange that no English firms should be engaged in business at the outports of Bari and Barletta in the exportation of oil and wine, the more so as most of the cargoes are shipped on board British vessels. At the first-named very flourishing and increasing town, which contains about 70,000 inhabitants, other nations' firms are actively engaged, whilst at Barletta, which is the centre of the wine-producing district, French and Swiss merchants are doing a large amount of export business. At Taranto, a town containing about 40,000 inhabitants, extensive Government works are being carried out, including a large arsenal and extensive dock accommodation, which, when completed, should render this place a most important naval and military station.

CONSUMPTION OF CHAMPAGNE IN RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, quoting from the Russian *Nouveau Temps*, says that it sounds very startling to be told that real French champagne scarcely exists in Russia any longer, but the fact is shown by the recently published Customs' reports to be beyond dispute. Formerly about a million and a half bottles of champagne were annually imported into Russia; at the present moment the figure has fallen to 450,000 bottles, of which only 150,000 come from France. The rest, although provided with French labels, is produced in Germany. It need hardly be added that real French champagne does not reach the Russian public, who drink a German fabrication in the belief that it possesses the genuine article. The production of spurious champagne has of recent years assumed enormous proportions in Germany. In 20 years more than 70 manufactories of "champagne francais" have been established in that country. The best are those along the Rhine; there are others in Wurtemburg and Bavaria.

The *Nouveau Temps* protests against the consumption of these German forgeries, and points out that if Russians cannot afford to drink real French champagne, they are not, on that account, obliged to have recourse to these imitations. The sparkling wines of the Don, for instance, existed long before it had occurred to the Germans to produce their "champagne francais," and these wines, which are perfectly natural, might be encouraged to compete with spurious foreign wines. It is suggested by the Russian newspapers that the Custom house authorities might be instructed to mark with a letter F those bottles of champagne which really come from France.

COAL IN THE CAUCASUS.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* quotes from the Transcaucasian newspaper *Le Grajdanine*, an article on the natural wealth of the Caucasus. According to this, the proper working of the inexhaustible riches of the Caucasian Isthmus depends on these essential conditions, roads, human labour, and combustibles. The price of fire-wood in the Caucasus is fabulous, and is becoming rapidly higher as the province, which was once rich in forests, continues to denude itself of its timber. The consequence of the expense of fire-wood has been the closing of the large glass works at Govi, and of several factories in Tiflis. There has, however, been explored a rich bed of coal at Tkvibouli, and when a short branch of railway has united this place with Koutais, it is hoped that this mass of coal, which is said to be one of the four largest beds hitherto known in the world, will yield abundant supplies.

The first result will be, according to the *Grajdanine*, the total expulsion of English coal from the ports of the Black Sea. The coal at Tkvibouli, which has been known to exist since 1845, but which has hitherto been unworked from the difficulty of approaching it, is of excellent quality, and it has been tried on steamers and locomotives with complete success.

TEA CULTIVATION IN RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* states that one of the largest tea firms of St. Petersburg has sent six of its employes to China to study the cultivation of the tea-plant on the spot. On their return to Russia they will be employed in establishing tea plantations in the neighbourhood of Soukhoum.

RUSSIA AND THE IMPORT DUTIES.

The following letter has been received by the secretary of the Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping:—"Foreign Office, Jan. 9, 1888.—Sir,—I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that there is reason to believe that an official committee will shortly be appointed in Russia to consider the question of the revision of the existing Customs tariff and Customs regulations. There is no probability of any considerable reductions being made in the import duties, but it is expected that questions of classification will be considered, and it is hoped that reasonable representations will receive careful attention. Suggestions, showing how special difficulties caused by the existing classification or by the regulations for ships' entry, bills of lading, &c., might be removed or mitigated, may, therefore, with advantage be put forward at the present time. Mr. E. F. Law, her Majesty's Commercial Attache at St. Petersburg, will be instructed to bring to the knowledge of the proper authorities any suggestions which your Chamber may have to offer. I am to add that such suggestions should be forwarded to Lord Salisbury with as little delay as possible.—I am, &c., J. Fergusson."

An important concession is likely to be soon made at the port of Brindisi, whereby passengers from India will be subjected to less inconvenience and delay by the examination of their baggage taking place on board the P. and O. steamers in lieu of at the Customs house, as at present.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

A meeting was held on January 19 in the Lower Exeter Hall, London, under the auspices of the East India Association to hear a paper read by Sir Roper Lethbridge on "The Gold-fields of Southern India," Lord Harris presiding. The following is a summary of his remarks:—

GOLD MINING IN MYSORE.

The 30th September of last year marked a new epoch in the history of the gold mining industry of Southern India. On that date His Excellency the Dewan of the Mysore, addressing the representative assembly of that Kingdom on behalf of the Government of his Highness the Maharajah, made three announcements of the highest importance to that enterprise. The first was that the official survey of the auriferous tracts of the Mysore Government had at length been completed, not only by the local officers of the Mysore Government, but also by the geological representative of the Supreme Government of India—Mr. Bruce Foote, F. G. S.—and that all these reports had been published. The second announcement was that the Mysore Government, with the full assent and approval of the Government of India, had finally decided and settled the terms on which prospecting and mining leases in Mysore would, in future, be granted. And the third announcement was that the general financial condition of the State of Mysore being one of the highest prosperity—the extension of the Southern Mahratta Railway from Harihar, on the Dharwar frontier, was being vigorously pushed on to immediate completion through the very centre of the gold-fields, which were thus brought into direct railway communication with the parts of Bombay and Madras. All these considerations pointed to an entirely new departure in the development of Indian gold mining.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA: A COMPARISON.

Whether they looked to the past or to the future, the great and all-important difference between the Australian gold fields and those of India, was to be found in the fact that when the former were discovered they had hardly been trodden by human foot, whereas the latter had been the seat of a dense population and of a high civilisation from time immemorial, and centuries of industrious toil and minute research had long ago removed all the surface gold. On the other hand, the gold-bearing rocks of India seemed to be, on an average, far richer than those of Australia or America. Certainly if we of this generation had found the Mysore gold fields in the same virgin state as that in which the Australian and Californian fields were found, the "dreams of avarice" would hardly be equal to the task of imagining the riches that must have been there. And this was confirmed, too, by the teachings of history, in which we had ample evidence of the vast treasures obtained from time to time from the mines.

MODERN SPECULATION MANIA.

The modern history of gold-mining in Southern India really dated from the period of the visit of inspection paid by Lord Lytton to the famine-stricken districts in 1877, when Sir Andrew Clark, who accompanied him, at once recognised the auriferous nature of the country, and on his recommendation they owed the reports of Mr. Brough Smyth on the matter in 1878 and 1879. These reports were followed, in 1880 and subsequent years, by a great outburst of mining activity, which culminated in a speculative mania, in which large sums of money were wantonly thrown away, to an extent that threatened at one time to discredit the industry for ever. Mr. Brough Smyth was asked by Government to report on the causes of failure of the Alpha Mining Company in the Wainad, and he found that the miners had not only been "scratching the surface," and turning over the old workings, but also that "the machinery and appliances are such as to make it impossible to save the gold." As a matter of fact, much of the Alpha quartz was proved to be of very fine quality, even at the surface; and yet the total yield obtained by the company during its precarious existence only gave an average of 2dwts. 9grs. per ton, the rest having, doubtless, "escaped" through the tables or otherwise.

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

It was now fully established, on official evidence, and from innumerable private investigations, that many of the auriferous reefs of Mysore, even at shallow depths, could yield one, two, or even three ounces per ton on the average of large quantities of crushings, the total crushings of the mine that was vastly ahead of all others in the amount already manipulated, the "Mysore," gave an average of very nearly one ounce from the start to the present time. The total crushings of a whole month (November, 1884) had averaged more than three ounces to the ton throughout. In the course of the next few weeks the number of stamps at work on this mine would be exactly doubled, as 30 new stamps were now almost nearly ready for work. The reason why the Stock Exchange valuation of these Mysore enterprises had habitually been so low, was not far to seek, and it must be admitted that it was not an unfair reason. It was undoubtedly the fact that immense sums, probably not less than five millions, were actually wasted and squandered on the early and uninformed and unintelligible attempts to open up the industry. To the managers of the Mysore Gold Company, and especially to Captain Plummer, is largely due the credit of rehabilitating this great industry just when it seemed absolutely destroyed and all its credit gone.

THE PIONEER MINE OF INDIA.

The Mysore Company's mine had well and fairly earned the title of the "Pioneer Mine of India," and the rapid development it is now making must soon bring it into the position of being one of the very richest gold properties in the world. But the only reason of the pre-eminence of this mine was that it had been far better managed than others. Other mines would most assuredly profit by the teachings of experience, both of those enterprises which had been successful, and those which had been unsuccessful. Throughout the vast tracts of the gold fields of Mysore—not in the Kolar district alone, but in the Arsikere taluk, the Seringapatam taluk, the Shimoga taluk, and elsewhere—innumerable experts, many of them being men of the highest mining authority, had now certified to the existence of immense and practically inexhaustible reefs producing 1oz., 2oz., 3oz. and upwards to the ton.

JOBBERY.

No condemnation could be too strong for the gross mismanagement, ignorance, and criminal extravagance that ruined the credit of this enterprise in its early days. He would unhesitatingly gibbet, not only the miserable charlatans themselves who professed to be able to manage the mines without any knowledge of their business, but also the still more culpable directors and promoters who connived at such dishonest jobbery. If shareholders would only take the trouble to see that directors and managers did their duty, it was very easy for the latter to put the right sort of people in charge of their mines in Mysore, and to see that those who were in charge also did their duty. That ordinary care and honesty of this kind were fairly certain to secure success might be gathered from the experience of the Mysore Gold Company. He thought that, considering how distant Mysore was from London, and especially how much all the conditions of Indian life differed from those of English life, it was of the greatest importance that a most careful system of inspection and report should be perfected, and that not merely by agents, but by the directors themselves, by those who know India, and by those whose social position would remove them from the temptation of unduly colouring their reports.

THE FUTURE.

The future of the industry was assured. As the Government of India observed, eight years ago, the dangers were from speculative manias on the one side and from ignorance and defective management on the other. From both of these the nascent enterprise had already suffered severely, and it might be hoped that they were like infantile disorders, when once safely got over, they did not return. The "Mysore" Company had outlived them both—it had lately paid 20 per cent. with only 30 stamps at work, it had now 60 stamps, which would be at work in a few days, and enormously increased supplies of stoping ground, which ought to double the yield of gold without materially increasing the expenses; and what the Mysore Company had done and was doing could certainly be done by honest work and good management on at least 30 other fields of equal promise that awaited similar treatment. (Cheers.)

The East India Association exists, or at all events used to exist, for the "independent and *disinterested* advocacy and promotion, by all legitimate means, of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally." "The paper read before the members of the association on January 19," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "was not uninteresting, and it would have been unobjectionable if it had been written by say Mr. Brough Smyth, or some other gentleman unconnected with the gold mining industry of Southern India. Possibly the committee were unaware when they invited Sir Roper Lethbridge to introduce the question that he was interested in gold mining enterprises. However that may be, it was going a trifle too far when a gentleman whose face we never remember to have seen before at a meeting of the association got up and, in the blandest manner possible, said he believed Mr. Abbott had written to Sir Roper Lethbridge, and suggested that the well-known broker's letter should be read. Mr. Abbott, it seems, having heard that the meeting was to be held, and not being able to attend, took the liberty of explaining his views on the situation to Sir Roper Lethbridge. This was, no doubt, very kind of him, but, considering how and why the association was founded, we shall be rather surprised if the proceedings do not evoke a protest from India."

THE POPE'S JUBILEE PRESENTS.

For the past few weeks the Vatican has been a scene of indescribable confusion; enormous cases even now are arriving every day, and the English department of the exhibition is by no means ready for the visitors who have begun to stream in from all parts of the world. The quantity of presents is quite bewildering, and they are still coming in. The Pope expressed a wish that some of his personal gifts might be presented as "Peter's Pence;" but the proviso does not seem to have lessened the large number he has received. Roughly speaking, the value of the jubilee presents is estimated at £3,000,000 sterling. It is impossible to form any idea of the vast amount of vestments, chalices, lace, plate, and wine he has received. Large wooden galleries have been built to receive them in the gardens; and one trembles at the danger of fire to which the priceless Vatican collections are exposed by the exhibition. Some of the gifts are very amusing; five large chests arrived the other day, which, when opened, appeared to be full of walnuts. A closer investigation showed that the walnuts had been tampered with; and on taking one up a golden napoleon fell out—one being embedded in each walnut. There is also a large case from England full of boxes of steel pens, each box having a picture of the Pope upon it, and the pens called by his name. The personal presents from the Sovereigns are very magnificent. We see again the mitre of Germany in all its begemmed splendour, the Queen of Spain's fine sapphire ring, and the other gifts the Pope wore at St. Peter's. Besides these there is a beautiful diamond ring, the Sultan's gift, the Emperor of Austria's gorgeous crucifix, several beautiful jewelled crosses, and chains, a really splendid Bible, studded with gems, from the King of Saxony. The English department is quite unfinished as yet; so there is not much to see there. Some of the Edinburgh nuns have sent the Pope a beautifully bound volume in which are photographs of all the abbeys of Scotland, surrounded by painted flowers and devices; there is also an album, with views of Irish abbeys; vestments and altar-cloths worked in England, Ireland, and Scotland; fine Irish lace, new and old—one piece worked by some Irish nuns, worth 100 guineas.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A PRIZE-FIGHTER.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following account of an interview with Kilrain:—

"Were you nervous, Mr. Kilrain, on the night before the fight, or in the morning?"

"Not a bit. I am not constitutionally a nervous man, or, I daresay, I might have been. I have known many a good man who would fight till he died, be as nervous as a woman before he went into the ring. But with me, well, I know it is dogged as does it. It has to be done, and the sooner it is done the better."

"You fought 106 rounds with Smith. Did you feel at all pumped, and could you have gone on?"

"No; I never felt a bit tired, and I could have gone on as long as you like."

"How long do you train before a fight?"

"A month on this occasion. I had my training quarters at Westgate-on-Sea It is hard work, and needs much self-denial."

"How do you train, then?"

"I get up at seven in the morning and go for a sharp walk for an hour. Then at eight I have breakfast, which generally consists of some sort of fish, with a chop or a steak and eggs to follow, washed down with a small cup of tea. Then I go for a ten or fifteen mile spin of walking and running. At half-past one I have my dinner, for which I take roast beef or mutton and a glass of beer. Then in the afternoon I practice with the ball, the bag, the dumbbells, or Indian clubs. At six o'clock I have my tea, taking a chop, perhaps, and turn in at ten, sleeping like a top."

The bag, it was explained, is about twenty-five pounds in weight, it is suspended from the ceiling, and is used for bringing the muscles of the arm and shoulder into play. The ball is of india-rubber, and weighs about a pound. It is suspended from the ceiling, and when in repose is about the level of a man's shoulders. It is "punched" (like the bag) for training the eye.

"I suppose you go out of training after a fight?"

"Immediately. I smoke a cigar the moment we had finished."

"Did you take any stimulant?"

"Not a drop, though some take brandy?"

"Pardon my inquisitiveness, Mr. Kilrain, but would you tell me what you think about when you are fighting?"

"About winning, of course, and beating my man."

"What else? Mrs Kilrain?"

"I cabled her the result, and I know she was glad to get it. But I don't think she was frightened on my account."

"And you slept well after the fight?"

"Never better in my life. No dreams or nothing."

"When you are training do you put the gloves on?"

"No. Because you might sprain your arm, or your thumb, or your wrist, and again, if you are going to fight with your hands the use of the gloves might mislead you and make you hit short."

"When you box with Smith do you mean business?"

"Always. So does he. We do our best, though I leave his bad ear alone."

"One hears a great deal about Sullivan's methods in the ring; have you, Mr Kilrain, any particular hobby when on the war path?"

"I have none. I spar till I see my chance and then let my man have it. On the head, if I can; if not, somewhere else."

DEATH OF HELLER, THE MUSICIAN.

Stephen Heller, the famous musician, has just died in Paris at the ripe age of 74 years. He was born in Pesth in 1814, and very early displayed a talent for music. While still a very young man he travelled over Germany in company with the celebrated violinist Paganini, afterwards settling for some time as a music teacher at Augsburg. Here he began to exercise his talent for composition, and some of his pieces fell under the notice of Schumann, who desired to make the acquaintance of their author. This led to an intimate friendship between the two musicians, which remained unbroken until the death of Schumann. In 1837 Heller settled in Paris, where he has ever since generally resided. He visited London in 1862, and played at the Crystal Palace with Halle. A very large number of his compositions were first played in public by Mr Halle, and many of them, principally by the same means, acquired quite an extraordinary popularity. He continued to compose until about two years ago, and his works have a character and individuality which distinguish them from all others. Heller was a man of extensive reading and of considerable literary capacity. His manners had a great personal charm, and his conversation was full of vivacity. These traits were noticeable to the last, in spite of the suffering caused by the disease which has just ended in his death. About six years ago his sight began to decay, and it was feared that he would become absolutely blind; but an operation to which he submitted had the effect of relieving him greatly. Though Heller was a prolific composer, he did not receive large sums for his compositions, and it was impossible for him to lay by a provision for old age. When, therefore, he was threatened with loss of sight, some of his friends and admirers felt that he should if possible be placed beyond the necessity for pecuniary anxiety. A committee, consisting of Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Robert Browning, and Mr. Charles Halle, made an appeal to the public, which was responded to so liberally that the deceased composer was placed in comfortable circumstances for the rest of his life. Heller was never married.

A RIDE FROM VIENNA TO PARIS.

A story is told of M. Feodor von Zubowitz, of the Austria Hussars, and his now celebrated mare "Caradoc," an animal of a crossed strain of English and Hungarian blood, seven years old, and a brown bay colour, upon which he made a wager that he would accomplish the journey from Vienna to Paris in fourteen days, and successfully performed the feat, riding the distance within two hours and a half of the appointed time, thereby winning his bet, in addition to the heavy stakes which many of his friends had pending on the event, amounting in the aggregate to as much as a million of francs. He set off without baggage, purposing to purchase by the way such changes of linen, &c., as he should need. He came by way of Ems, Strassburg—where a grand bouquet was presented to him by the ladies—by Saint-Dizier, Nancy, and Tournon, travelling always at a moderate trot for twenty minutes at a time, and changing then into a walk, but never breaking into a gallop. At Tournon, as he was passing by the railway station, a stallion which was fastened to a ring kicked his mare, and he was compelled to halt for twenty-four hours. During the seven succeeding days, feeling certain that, if he allowed the mare to lie down in the stable, she would be somewhat enfeebled by such complete rest, he spent the nights beside her with a whip in his hand, to compel her to remain on her legs, so that during these seven days he scarcely slept two hours in the twenty-four. On the morning of his arrival he was met at the Place du Trone by a deputation sent from the Austrian Embassy, with whom was Count Seilern, appointed by the Vienna Jockey Club to witness the accomplishment of the wager. The lieutenant was warmly congratulated, and entered a carriage with Count Seilern, while his mare was taken to a stable, in no way injured by her long and fatiguing journey.

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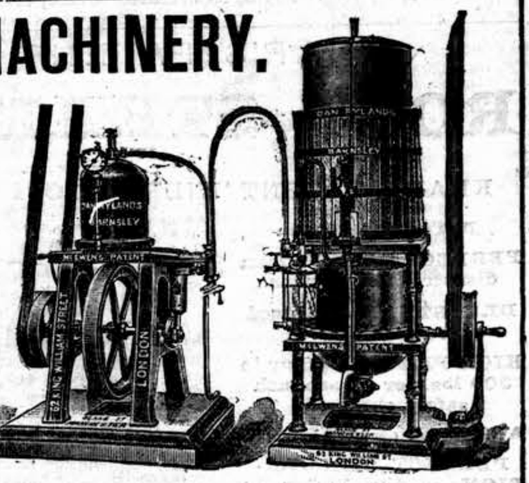

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	9	8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	"	9	8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	"	9	8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	"	9	8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	"	9	8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	"	9	0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	"	16	8
Drab Shell do.	"	12	8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	"	4	8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	"	3	8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	"	4	8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples from	"	5	0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.

Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.

Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE., COGNAC,

FRANCE,

FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.

Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER, GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—

O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE* UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Bisowlee
Bulgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheriagee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Karsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Oorolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartrux
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Julium*b*
Sheagaum*a*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Ra
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickaago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Godwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Doongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*d*
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Uncleshur
Broach*a*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*a*
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda
Barairee
Ahmedabad*b*
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad-Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.
do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

---

a Refreshment Rooms. *b* Junction or *c* From 15 to 18 minutes for Refreshment 30 minutes for Dinner. *d* 40 minutes for Dinner

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NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES. —

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.

PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF*,

61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous,

Syphilitic

Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

CONSTIPATION!

HEADACHE!

CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co.; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co.; *Calcutta* : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC 20, Rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of **LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES**, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished. Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid ; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8.

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

NOTICE.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

ATTENDS BUSINESS PERSONALLY.

Studio for Portraiture open Daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Regent House, SIMLA (during the Season).

SOUTHALL'S

COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

SUPPLIED WHOLESALE DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS,

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND;

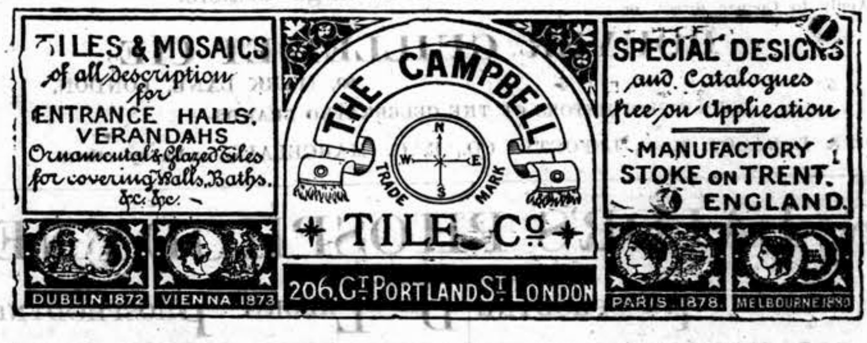
OR BY THEIR WHOLESALE AGENTS,

BALLANTINE & Co., Bombay; ESOOFALLY HIPTOLLA, 10 Radha Bazar, Calcutta; H. J. RUSTOMJEE, Karachi; McDOWELL & Co., Madras.

Agents in BOMBAY,

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & CO., KEMP & CO., LIMITED, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, S. J. NOBLE & CO.

Sold throughout INDIA in Half-Pint and Pint Bottles, by Chemists and Dealers.



TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.

206, Gt PORTLAND St LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND

TRADE MARK
N
S
E
W
DUBLIN 1872
VIENNA 1873
PARIS 1878
MELBOURNE 1880

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

BOMBAY RACES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. have just received a consignment of NEW RACE or CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, which for durability, accuracy, precision and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the Watch over the hour and minute hands, the cases of fine Silver are extra strong with a solid cover in the back and a glass or Silver dome inside to protect the work.

The general objection to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a Watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good Watch have been avoided in the construction of our New and Improved Chronograph Watches.

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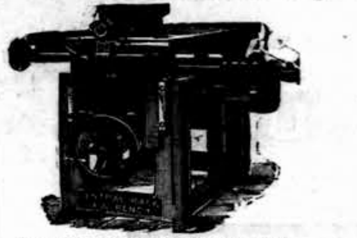

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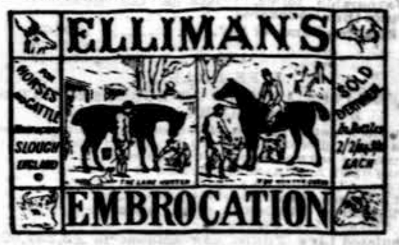

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